

FDIS

DAILY REPORT

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ANTONOV TRIAL CONTINUES AMID 'CONTRADICTIONS'

19 Sep Proceedings

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[Text] Rome, September 19 (BTA spec. corr. Nencho Khranov and BTA corr. Khristo Petrov) -- This morning the Rome Criminal Court which is trying the second case in the papal assassination attempt resumed the interrogation and confrontation of Yalcin Ozbey with Mehmet Ali Agca. Some basic contradictions have appeared in the evidence given by the two "Grey Wolves."

The forger and trafficker Yalcin Ozbey fulfilled his task of creating an impression that he knew, though from a third person, of some alleged connection of Agca and his accomplices with the "Bulgarian secret services." This connection, according to Ozbey, found expression in Agca's contacting the Bulgarians through Kadem and informing them of his plans to kill the pope. But he did not produce any concrete facts whatsoever in support of Agca's allegations that the latter had acted on the order of these services and that these services had rendered them aid, an allegation which has brought the three Bulgarians to trial and which has deprived Sergey Antonov of his freedom for three years.

Ozbey said that he cannot recall the conversation on July 27, 1980 when, according to Agca's evidence, the latter had informed him of the plot to kill the pope and had asked him for help. The presiding judge called Agca's attention to the fact that Ozbey had said nothing of the "Grey Wolves" spending a night at the home of Bulgarians in Rome but had only mentioned that Kadem and Celik had spent the night "at a friend's in Milan."

When asked whether he knew anything of the notorious three million marks, which according to Agca had been received for the realization of the attempt, Ozbey categorically stated that he excluded all possibilities of the money being given to Agca and his company. "If Kadem and Celik had received the money, I would have known because we are close friends," Ozbey said. According to him these three million marks were nonexistent because Kadem and Celik had asked him for money after the attempt.

At the confrontation between Ozbey and Agca the presiding judge called attention to some basic contradictions in the evidence given by them.

Turning to Agca, Judge Santiapichi pointed out: "Ozbey has said that the attempt on the life of the pope was planned by you, Celik and Kadem, and that the Bulgarian secret services were only aware of it. This is something quite different from what you have told us so far. He said that there had been no payment whatsoever and that after the attempt the Bulgarians have rendered them no aid whatsoever."

Agca looked confused and mumbled that it had been as he had said.

Ozbey took great care not to discredit the organisation of the "Grey Wolves" and by all means tried to help the leader of this organisation in Western Europe, Musa Serdar Celebi, saying that he rendered only "social aid" to poor students as himself. He also tried to protect the other defendant, Gagci, who, according to him, was only an administrator of the organisation in Switzerland. Ozbey asserted that he did not know whether Bagci was involved in the plot, in spite of Bagci's confessions of having himself passed the gun to be used in the attempt to the assailant.

This forced Prosecutor Marini to question the witness's credibility.

Marini: "Why do you refuse to name the fourth person in St. Peter's Square? Maybe this fourth person was Bagci? How come that Kadem and Celik have told you that they were involved in the shooting and did not tell you the name of the fourth accomplice? I will have to determine your credibility by that answer."

Ozbey again answered that he knew nothing. Should we then think that the prosecutor will not believe his other fabrications?

Ozbey's promises, given in Bochum, to tell the trial in Rome certain important facts, were repeated a number of times. It now became apparent that he had forgotten everything and was speaking in general about things allegedly told to him by Kadem and Celik.

What became apparent from his testimony however was the fact that the "Grey Wolves" and the whole of Agca's criminal group have been touring West Europe unobtrusively and have been employed in "underground activities" which according to Ozbey's expression "the less we talk about, the better."

This witness's presence at the trial simply confirmed that he has followed Agca in fabricating a number of versions that have nothing to do with the truth. Is this not an attempt by the organizers of the anti-Bulgarian campaign, ask some of the journalists in the courthouse, to save what is left to save from the slanderous version of the "Bulgarian connection" by bringing in a witness who has distanced himself from Agca's most fantastic and ridiculous slanders, but has none the less tried to leave the impression that there is a certain albeit indirect connection between the Bulgarian secret services and the shooting in St. Peter's Square.

This afternoon's session was taken up by Ozbey's interrogation and his confrontation with Agca. Three elements have come out during the session. One of them is Ozbey's attempts to undervalue the participation of the "Grey Wolves" and the "Federation of Turkish Idealists" in the organization of the plot and in the assistance rendered to the criminals. New contradictions have come out between Ozbey's statements. Thirdly, despite the pressure exercised by Prosecutor Marini to "make clear the Bulgarian secret services' involvement," Ozbey had nothing concrete to say.

He lectured the court on how honest and good the "Grey Wolves" are. He drew a very noble portrait of the "Federation of Turkish Idealists," the ultraright Turkish organization in West Europe which is the political false-front for the "Grey Wolves."

Ozbey's desire to cover up the "Grey Wolves" became apparent in his attempt to whitewash Oral Celik. It took a lot of efforts to force him to admit that the photos taken at St. Peter's Square feature not Akif Kadem but Oral Celik.

Even Agca had to interfere, explaining to the court that Ozbey is afraid about his future and "is unable to use his mental abilities!" i.e., that he is afraid of a "Grey Wolves" revenge. Contradictions arose between the two neofascists on the manner in which Ozbey learned about Agca's intention to kill the pope. Ozbey stated categorically that he learned about Agca's intentions in an Istanbul joint immediately after Agca's escape from jail. Agca denied this: "I have never told him anything. What he has in mind is probably my letter to the newspapers. He stated that he had discussed this with me over the phone."

A new contradiction between the two appeared during the examination of the phone calls version. Ozbey claimed that he had spoken to Agca from Stuttgart, where he had been on a students' course. However, it was finally discovered that the phone number at which the would-be assassin called Ozbey actually belonged to Ali Batman, a "Grey Wolf" and ex-chairman of the "Federation of Turkish Idealists" in the F.R.G., now an aide to Musa Serdar Celebi, defendant at this trial. Called upon to explain their contradiction, Ozbey could say nothing.

He got confused in his statements before the court, refused to answer, and claimed to be seriously ill.

He admitted that he had lied before investigating magistrate Martella and during last month's interrogations in order to save some of his accomplices.

The prosecutor devoted great efforts to make Ozbey admit that he had learned from Kadem and Celik that Agca and his accomplices were acting on orders from the Bulgarian secret services.

"Do you confirm this?" the prosecutor insisted. The response came after some time.

"Yes," said Ozbey rather wearily. But his difficulties started when he had to explain in greater detail what this "yes" really means.

"When Celik and Kadem visited me after the shooting, they told me that they had been in touch with the Bulgarians and had advised them of their intention to kill the pope. However they had not come to an agreement with the Bulgarians because of certain doubts over one point. But the Bulgarians had given them all possibilities." This made Judge Santiapichi demand more explanations.

"What possibilities did the Bulgarians offer?"

Ozbey: "To stay there, to travel freely in the country and things like that."

The prosecutor: "What happened after they left Bulgaria?"

Ozbey: "They went to Vienna, toured Italy, Switzerland and France."

The prosecutor: "You are saying that you have learned after the assassination attempt from Celik and Kadem that the Bulgarians have dropped them. What does that mean?"

Ozbey: "That they had shown no interest, they have not shown the necessary interest, they have not taken care for them and have not covered them up."

The prosecutor: "What was the actual plan?"

Ozbey: "I don't know. The Bulgarians have not stood by their promise."

Santiapichi: "What was this promise? What does it mean that they had not covered them up? What does this all mean?"

Ozbey (totally confused): "I can't tell. I am not in a state to speak. I am sick."

Thus the "superwitness" had no facts to add to the "Bulgarian Connection." This forced even the supporter of the anti-Bulgarian campaign, the TV observer Julio Borelli to admit in his comment that Ozbey has not confirmed the version of the "Bulgarians' complicity" and that Agca is still alone in his claims.

20 Sep Proceedings

AU201931 Sofia BTA in English 1741 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Quotation Marks as received]

[Text] Rome, September 20 (BTA special correspondent Nencho Khranov and BTA correspondent Khristo Petrov) -- At its morning session the Rome criminal court examining the second case on the papal assassination attempt resumed the interrogation of Yalcin Ozbey.

Before the beginning of the interrogation the presiding judge Santiapichi read a letter from the assailant Mehmet Ali Agca, in which he stated that he would not attend the session today "in protest to the Vatican's silence." In his letter Agca insisted on having another meeting with the pope as well as to be received by the U.N. General Secretary Mr. Perez de Cuellar. Otherwise he said he was going to make "new shocking revelations."

The defence was given the possibility to interrogate Yalcin Ozbey.

Sergey Antonov's counsel for the defence Mr. Adolfo Larussa asked the following question: "In his evidence before the investigating magistrate Ilario Martella in February 1984, Ozbey states: "I think that the Bulgarian secret services stand behind the assassination attempt against the pope but I cannot prove it." At the session yesterday Ozbey gave different evidence and then he withdrew it declaring that he has been present here with his body but not with his mind. He developed the thesis that the "Bulgarian secret services have abandoned the assailants." I ask, what has happened since February 1984, to make him change his evidence.

Ozbey: "These were my words then but here, as I have already said, I am repeating what I have been told. Kadem and Celik told me that before the attempt they had worked with the Bulgarian secret services but after the failure in St Peter's Square they (the Bulgarians) did not show the due interest and abandoned them. Before the attempt they told me over the phone that the Bulgarians did not show interest in them. They told me the same when they came to me after the attempt."

Larussa asked Ozbey to explain why at the interrogation in Bochum he had said that he did not want to give more information.

This led to Ozbey's confession that he could not talk because he was afraid that he may be brought to trial in the FRG, that he may be returned the Turkey where a death sentence has been issued on him for participation in murders and robberies. "I'm afraid of my evidence being used against me," Ozbey said.

"What are your concrete fears?" presiding judge Santiapichi asked him.

"On several occasions after I gave evidence before investigating magistrate Ilario Martella I was threatened by certain persons unknown to me," Ozbey said. "When these threats became pressing I had to leave the FRG. I went underground. I am afraid of and I am worried about things which I cannot name."

But nevertheless, pressed by the court, he named them. These fears of Ozbey's explain the two lines of his deportment in court: His "Grey Wolves" and the "Federation of Turkish Idealists" and to throw maximum suspicion on Bulgaria, without proofs but by repeating what he had allegedly heard from third persons. This is obvious and it raises the question why precisely Ozbey was interrogated in Bochum during the summer holidays of the court and why he is being interrogated now in Rome before the interrogation of all defendants has concluded.

The answers which Ozbey gave to questions put to him by Proj. Consolo, Antonov's second counsel for the defence, unveiled Ozbey's real image as a forger, drug trafficker and gangster, as an anticommunist who is painstakingly trying to cover up his organisational ties with neofascist organisations and with the "Grey Wolves" in particular. He is the owner of establishment in Bochum which people of democratic convictions visited before they came to understand what he really was. [Sentence as received] In this connection Ozbey told Dr. Martella during the investigation that it was from them that he got his information about "their ideas and activities." Later, however, according to his own words, he was suspected of being an informer of the police.

Prof. Consolo: "On August 12, in Bochum, answering a question put to you by presiding judge Santiapichi you said that the motives of the papal assassination attempt were of a purely religious nature - they ensued from the differences between Mohamedanism and Catholicism. Will you confirm this now, Ozbey?"

Ozbey: "It is true"

These were the words with which the morning session concluded.

BTA CHIEF TRAYKOV ON 'GROUNDLESS' ANTONOV TRIAL

AU201954 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Sep 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] The court dealing with the case on the assassination attempt against the pope will resume on 18 September, following the summer recess. On this occasion, a representative of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial board asked Boyan Traykov, chief director of BTA, the following question:

RABOTNICHESKO DELO: Would you describe your impressions of the trial proceedings?

Traykov: This trial in Rome, and especially the part dealing with the alleged complicity of three Bulgarians -- Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov, and Zhelyu Vasilev -- in the assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II is totally groundless, both from the legal and moral points of view. It is incompatible with the Italian Penal Code and it is in contradiction to the basic principles of traditional and modern law. The penal court of justice in Rome is dealing with the guilt of Antonov, Ayvazov, and Vasilev, which has neither been legally expressed, nor backed with arguments, since it is absolutely nonexistent. The decision of the investigating judge, Martella, does not contain the characteristic features of an official list of charges. Dr. Martella, in contradiction to the law, actually indicted Antonov, Ayvazov, and Vasilev without submitting any proof of their guilt and without categorically determining the charges against them. This is why, I would once more like to stress that this trial has no juridical basis at all, and that it was illegal from the very beginning.

This trial in Rome -- such as it is -- has already clearly manifested and confirmed what many observers have stated and what our official declarations have expressed:

Mehmet Ali Agca is an unscrupulous liar and slanderer! He has been instructed and is under guidance, serving as a tool of political provocations against Bulgaria and against socialism.

-- The investigation conducted by Judge Martella was neither objective, nor based on principle. Biased and intentional, this investigation grossly contorted the "Bulgarian connection" in contradiction to all existing facts.

-- There is no "Bulgarian trail" whatsoever in this attempt, which with its slanders against our country reveals the direct involvement of Turkish fascists and Western secret services. The investigating judge, Martella, saw these trails and closed his eyes to them, but now, during the trial, because of its public character, they appeared once more and pointed to the actual trails of the conspiracy.

-- The trial shows that Antonov, Ayvazov, and Vasilev are indicted and subjected to a trial, without any foundation, without any proof of their guilt and in total contradiction to the principles of humanitarianism and human rights.

-- The people who during the investigation suspected that there could be "something Bulgarian" about this assassination attempt on the basis of the logic that "there is no smoke without fire" are now becoming very well aware of the fact that there is nothing "Bulgarian" about the attempt. They all see the slanders and falsifications and they are becoming aware of an unprecedented and insolent political diversion against a state and against a social system.

-- As early as the very first sessions of the court in Rome, the penal court clearly and convincingly understood that Antonov, Ayvazov, and Vasilev are totally innocent, which makes it necessary for the court to immediately announce this innocence and to release Sergey Antonov.

These are the main facts and conclusions from the Rome trial on the assassination attempt against the pope -- despite certain other wishes and intentions.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO: What exactly do you mean by this interjected sentence about other wishes and intentions as regards the trial?

Traykov: Generally speaking, I have in mind not only wishes and intentions but also specific efforts to conceal the truth about the attempt and the conspiracy in order to keep the falsifications about Bulgarian terrorism from being unmasked and from totally collapsing, so that the campaign of discrediting and insulting socialist Bulgaria may go on. These efforts are great and they are following different trends.

It is interesting, in this respect, to cast even a cursory glance at the behavior of the Western mass media. The failure of relying on the "Bulgarian connection" forces numerous newspapers and television companies to take into account their own respect for their public and to report with a little more objectivity on the trial and on the Antonov case as a whole. This was the case with the documentary film on Channel Four of British television. Others stopped writing about this subject, with the obvious intention of leaving their readers under the initial impression of the Bulgarian attempt to assassinate the pope. This propaganda trick is most characteristic of certain French newspapers. There is also a third group of media that persists in the anti-Bulgarian campaign and unceremoniously manipulates the words and facts at the trial, presenting the failure of the accusation against the Bulgarians, almost as the final proof of Bulgarian complicity in the attempt. I think that the most important exponent of this group is Italian radio.

This statement of mine applies to the intentions and efforts of manipulating public opinion. Let us examine now what appears from the Rome trial.

It is obvious to me that Agca continues to act under guidance in the dirty game of slanders he is playing. Every time he commits a blunder, or appears in a difficult and unexpected situation, he withdraws for 2 or 3 days from the trial, after which he appears again in court, trying to correct the impression of unreliability he previously made. Agca's behavior after each absence from the trial shows that he is receiving instructions. This is by no means a surprise, of course.

The actions and frequent statements of Prosecutor Marini are a surprise, and do not always coincide with the stand of impartiality and adherence to principle demanded from him.

Agca has declared on several occasions that he is Jesus Christ and manifests genuine or faked symptoms of insanity. This is rather revealing behavior, which should essentially influence his role as a witness and accuser, but it is totally ignored by Prosecutor Marini, who in such cases, addresses the journalists stating that these scenes are intended for them and have nothing to do with the legal case. How is this possible? How can the jurisdiction admit that this should be treated under two aspects; some of his words are acceptable to the court, and others are considered as intended for journalists. This is absolutely incorrect. The statement made in court characterizes and determines the attitude of the one who is speaking to the question discussed. We cannot accept a witness both with trust and distrust, considering him both as a normal person and as mentally deranged. Since the prosecutor pays attention to Agca's statement that he has fulfilled the Bulgarian instructions to assassinate the pope, why should he disregard his statement about his being Jesus Christ? Both statements are equally insane and absurd, both are the results of pure imagination.

Two new witnesses appeared at the trial -- the Italian, Giovanni Pandico and the Turk, Yalcin Ozbey. First of all, Pandico declared that he has been directly involved in the connection between the Italian Secret Service Super SISMI and the Mafia organization "New Camorra" for the purpose of manipulating Agca to make him point out the trail, and serve as a witness to the "Bulgarian trail" in connection with the attempt to assassinate the pope. When defense counsel Rossi insisted that Pandico should be immediately summoned, and interrogated in court, as well as subjected to a confrontation with Agca and General Musumeci from the Super Sismi service, this request was rejected under the pretext that the defendants should be first questioned, and then the witnesses allowed to speak.

Later on, Ozbey called from an FRG prison (not for the first time, but with a new version now), stating that in a telephone conversation with Agca and Celik he had learned about the Bulgarian secret services standing behind the assassination attempt they had committed.

This witness was given priority treatment. He was questioned immediately and before all defendants had been interrogated. Quite unusually, even the summer recess was interrupted because of him, and the court went as far as to visit him in the FRG in his Bochum prison. Why so much attention, and such priority? Is it not only because Ozbey's new version supports the lie about the "Bulgarian Connection" with the attempt, and because efforts are made to save Agca's slander from a disgraceful failure?

The principle of first interrogating the defendants, and later the witnesses, was also violated in connection with the interrogations of Kadem and Samet. A naive explanation was given for the visit to Ozbey, implying that he will finish serving his sentence on 18 September, and be released from the FRG prison so he can be extradicted to Turkey.

The Ozbey case is quite significant in regard to the efforts to find some support for Agca -- to look for the impression that a "Bulgarian Connection" actually exists in regard to the assassination attempt against the pope. In this context, it would be interesting to know the answers of the following questions:

-- How did it happen that Ozbey, who in his first statements submitted to the Martella investigation and in an interview to FRG television categorically declared that there is no Bulgarian complicity whatsoever in the assassination attempt against the pope, is now beginning to talk about Bulgarian secret services, which, allegedly, had initially encouraged, and then abandoned the attempted assassins?

-- How is it possible that the Italian legal authorities should not know that Ozbey will not be extradited to Turkey on 18 September 1985, but that he will once more be tried for long-since known crimes in his own country and will continue to stay in the FRG prison? Or was the idea that Ozbey should remain in the FRG prison conceived additionally, this being part of the price paid for his changed testimony about the Bulgarian connection? This is so, because Ozbey is horrified at the idea of being extradited to Turkey, and he knows why.

Thanks to that kind of favorable treatment, will Ozbey be further questioned as a witness and not as a defendant? Is it true that even before the assassination attempt against the pope he knew about this severe crime being prepared, he knew the conspirators, and he was even asked to join them as an accomplice? Is it not true, that, following the attempt, he knew who the attempted assassins were, but did not inform the legal authorities and security organs about it? The law considers this as a case of complicity and even of criminal guilt.

I would also like to mention my impressions about Prosecutor Marini during that week in Bochum, FRG, where Yalcin Ozbey was questioned.

As is known from his statements in court, Ozbey, who is described as an impostor, drug peddler, killer, and "Grey Wolf," did not say anything essentially important, or anything that could be considered as a proof. He merely reported about a telephone conversation he had with Agca and Celik, during which they informed him of the assassination attempt (by telephone, mind you). They told him that four Turks -- attempted assassins -- had been in St. Peter's Square, and that the Bulgarian secret services were at the root of this conspiracy, but had not delivered the money to the attempted assassins and had subsequently abandoned them. With this testimony Ozbey tried, on the one hand to support Agca's reliability about the "Bulgarian Connection." On the other hand, however, he contradicted him, because he was trying to save Musa Serdar Celebi, the leader of the "Grey Wolves." In any case, Ozbey did not say anything that sounded convincing, or was backed by arguments. He said nothing essential. If any importance was attached to his statements, it could only be because someone is trying to back up the slander against Bulgaria with the help of another liar.

However, during the 4 days in which Ozbey was questioned (an interrogation conducted behind closed doors), Prosecutor Marini made repeated statements to journalists, asserting that Ozbey's testimony, allegedly, revived the "Bulgarian Trail," and was of great importance for the progress of the trial, and so on. At a press conference in Bochum, Marini, with a radiant expression on his face, that embarrassed Judge Santiapichi, declared that Ozbey had confirmed the "Bulgarian Connection" in the assassination attempt against the pope. What made Prosecutor Marini so happy? Perhaps, it was the truth. It was certainly not revealed by Ozbey in Bochum. It remains for us to presume that Ozbey's lies about the "Bulgarian Connection" are making him so happy. A lie, which, expressed by Ozbey and delivered to the journalists by Prosecutor Marini, was once more imposed on the public by the Western media.

I will put it very frankly: It is inadmissible that Prosecutor Marini found the time to visit Kadem and Ay in Turkey, Samet in the Netherlands, and Ozbey in the FRG, as well as Catli in France, namely all those who would be likely to support Agca's slander, but he did not wish to meet Giovanni Pandico in Italy, someone who is unmasking this slander and is telling how the conspiracy against Bulgaria was actually concocted.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO: Presumably Prosecutor Marini, as representative of the prosecution, is feeling obliged by all means to follow and support this accusation?

Traykov: Not only for the judge, but also for the public prosecutor the only goal in a trial should be to find the truth and nothing but the truth. One cannot maintain an accusation as a purpose in itself, only for the sake of the accusation, especially if this accusation is supported with partiality. Truth stands above all else, and truth must be served by everyone in the court, regardless of their position and role. This applies to all witnesses, defense counsels, prosecutors, and judges.

Prosecutor Marini allegedly, in the representative of the indictment. Of what indictment? Where is this indictment, where has it been written down and expressed? If we take into consideration the investigation and the decision made by Dr Martella, we must say that the indictment is rather vague. Martella himself submitted the case to the court and slipped away, having washed his hands, he thought.

Is it not true, that from the very first sessions of the court the shortcomings and weaknesses of the investigation appeared, and none other than Prosecutor Marini in many statements, unmasked the case of Investigator Martella? What kind of indictment is he now representing at the court in Rome?

RABOTNICHESKO DELO: How do you envisage the further development of the trial? When will it end and what can the sentence of the court be?

Traykov: The trial is difficult, because of the manner in which it is proceeding; there are many witnesses and it will most probably be concluded toward the end of March 1986. The 18-month term, since the submission of the investigation decision, elapsed in April 1985, and according to a new Italian law, the defendants must be released because of reasons of procedure, if they have not been sentenced within this time limit. This is not a full release. The persons have to remain at the disposal of the courts, but they are no longer behind bars. They can freely circulate in the city and meet, as well as talk to anyone they wish. This situation does not lead to any change, and still, I think that the court will not allow it, and will pronounce its sentence before April 1986.

I am saying this about the legal procedure. As to justice, it requires that the innocent Sergey Antonov should be immediately released. After this, the trial should continue and achieve the unmasking of all true criminals in the assassination attempt against the pope, as well as those involved in the conspiracy of slander against socialist Bulgaria.

I imagine that the forthcoming sessions of the Rome court will be very complicated. The complications are caused by the efforts, mainly through new witnesses, to support the accusations made by Agca, to create a new, even minimal confidence in his slanders, to prevent the failure of the provocation, called the "Bulgarian connection." I think that Agca will no longer be relied upon. He has fully disgraced himself. He will be ordered to take increasingly frequent "leaves of absence" and he will be more rarely questioned.

It is becoming evident that attention will be focused on new witnesses, as is happening now with Yalcin Ozbey, and which it is expected will happen with Abdullah Catli, who is now in a French prison and is also known as a forger and drug peddler, in other words -- a criminal. The same applies to Mehmet Shener, who is now arrested in Switzerland, and with some other people of this kind. It is not surprising, if Oral Celik is "discovered" in the long run, as well.

As you see, witnesses are being sought out in prisons, people who are serving sentences, and are therefore dependent, inclined to give false testimonies in exchange for easier living conditions. Once upon a time there were people notorious as "witch hunters." Prosecutor Marini is now trying to become famous as a "witness hunter."

However, I have said it before and I will say it again: No false witnesses, and falsifications will be able to make the slander credible and to cause a sentence to be passed against the three Bulgarian citizens. Bulgaria has never, directly or indirectly, been involved in any way in the assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II and nothing can implicate our country. The truth is strong enough, not only to defend our country, but to be victorious in the long run, and the truth about the innocence of Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev will certainly be victorious.

This is why I cannot envisage any other end and any other result for the trial on the attempt to assassinate the Pope, with the exception of the court sentence acquitting Sergey Antonov, Todor Zivazov, and Zhelyo Vasilev -- this is the only possible sentence for the three Bulgarians. People say that there is a rumor in Rome about a possible compromise settlement of the case, by declaring the acquittal of the three Bulgarians for "lack of sufficient evidence." This means to call off the case by concealing the real conspirators while leaving public opinion with doubt about Bulgarian participation in the assassination attempt. This form of wording cannot be legally valid, it will not be justice. Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov, and Zhelyo Vasilev must be declared completely innocent -- as they are in reality!

In these days before the trial is resumed in Rome, I think about this conspiracy -- what a disgraceful crime it is against the political ecology [as published] of our world. How persistently it continues to poison the atmosphere and to disturb the thoughts of hope. With how much faith people today face the hope of restoring mutual confidence, of restraining the passion for domination, of dispelling the nuclear and space demon, and of making life calmer, more secure, and peaceful. It is high time for this most natural right of mankind to triumph!

OZBEY, CATLI INTERROGATED BY ITALIAN COURT

AU221422 Sofia BTA in English 1823 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Rome, September BTA spec. corr.) -- At its morning session the Rome Criminal Court began the second case on the assassination attempt against the life of the Pope and resumed the interrogation of the two "Grey Wolves" Yalcin Ozbey, brought from the prison in Bochum (F.R.G.), sentenced for forgery and 12 other crimes, and Abdullah Catli, brought from the "Sante" prison in Paris, arrested in November last year for possession of half a kilogram of heroin and a "Walther."

Catli explained that after Mehmet Ali Agca escaped from the prison, where he was held for the murder of Ipekci the editor in chief of the newspaper MILLIYET, he had sheltered him in his house. Later Agca had gone to Iran, and after that with a forged passport in the name of the Indian citizens Yoginder Singh he had gone to Bulgaria. The presiding judge Santiapichi requested from Catli to explain why had Agca chosen exactly Bulgaria.

The answer was that Bulgaria is a neighbouring country to Turkey and that Agca had not wanted to remain in his own country because he had been with a death sentence of the murder of Ipekci. He had been awaiting in Bulgaria until he could get more secure passport with which to go to Western Europe. In Sofia Agca had received 2000 marks to support him by a fellow-citizen of his, who had been a friend to the godfather of the Turkish Mafia -- Ugurlu.

As the Indian passport had not been forged well enough to pass through more borders, Catli had set about getting a new passport for Agca in the name of the Turkish citizen Faruk Ozgun. This had been done with the help of a police officer from the native town of Catli. The same policeman had given him other passports with almost consecutive numbers, which had been used later by Catli, Oral Celic and Mehmet Sener (all of them -- "Grey Wolves"). Catli had delivered the passport to Agca at the Turkish frontier station "Kapikule" near the Bulgaro-Turkish border. For the sum of 1000 liras the Turkish policeman at the border had affixed an exit seal to the passport. Then Agca had gone on a tourist bus.

The presiding judge Santiapichi: "Did Agca tell you, what was he going to do with this passport?"

Catli: "He had to go to Europe. I gave him the passport personally because I knew the policemen in 'Kapikule'."

Santiapichi: "How did it happen that you, who said yesterday that your organization is purely idealistic and with noble aims, had sheltered a murderer, one who had openly stated that he intended to kill the pope? You have risked very much when you have sheltered Agca and supplied him with a forged passport. This behaviour of yours draws suspicion as well as your friendship with the godfather of the Turkish Mafia Ugurlu. How can you explain these facts?"

Catli: I came here to say what I knew. I have read in the papers Ali Agca's letter that he wanted to kill the pope."

Santiapichi: "Why then despite everything you helped Agca?"

Catli: "When his letter was published, no one thought in earnest that Agca would do it."

At this point the interrogation of Catli was stopped and the defence started to interrogate Ozbey, who tried to avoid the answers and mostly said: "I don't know. I don't remember." Here are some excerpts from the dialogue between Bekir Celenk's counsel Martelli and Yalcin Ozbey:

Ozbey: "Agca never kept to himself that he wanted to become a terrorist on a world scale."

Martelli: "How then, you and Catli helped him to kill people?"

Ozbey pretended not to understand the question and then mumbled: "I proposed to him to change his ideal of a killer and to start into the trade business."

Martelli: "What kind of trade?"

Ozbey: "Real estate business."

It became clear that after the assassination attempt Agca's accomplice Oral Celik, had not only been sheltered by Ozbey in the F.R.G. but he (Oral Celik) also had told everything to Ozbey, even about the kidnapping of Emanuela Orlandi and about the fact that he had changed his gun with a bigger and more modern one.

But it is a paradox that such proven accomplices of Agca, who had sheltered him, who had supplied him and his assistants with forged passports, money and arms (and Ozbey had sheltered them even after the assault), these people had come here only in their capacity of witnesses and what is more with the main task to specify the "Bulgarian Connection" with their lies and to free from guilt "the Gray Wolves." And behind the bars, in the cell situated in the courtroom, bereft of freedom already more than three years, stands the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov, whose name has not been mentioned even once in connection with the assassination attempt, except by Agca.

Abdullah Catli: "The East German Secret Services offered to me and Oral Celik the sum of 100,000 to 500,000 dollars in order to confirm the version of Agca."

This evening at the most dramatic session of the Rome Criminal Court examining the second case on the assassination attempt against the life of the pope, the witness Abdullah Catli made the most sensational revelations for the interference of the secret services of the NATO countries in the manipulation of the version of the assassination attempt against the life of the pope. He stated that Yalcin Ozbey had acted as a go-between of West Germany's secret services and had delivered their proposition to Oral Celik and to him to confirm for the payment of 200,000 to 500,000 dollars and political asylum in a third country the slanderous allegations of the killer Mehmet Ali Agca. "They wanted from us," said Catli "to confirm the evidence of Agca, to perjure and speak about things which we did not know."

Answering to the question of the presiding judge Santiapichi, Yalcin Ozbey said: "Everything that was said by Abdullah Catli is true but I cannot speak any more because I am going back to the Federal Republic of Germany and I am afraid for my security and my life."

Catli stated that this proposition had been known to the investigating magistrate Ilario Martella, who had been requested to cancel the international warrant of arrest of Oral Celik as a compensation for the confirmation of Ali Agca's evidence.

This evening we were witnessing the most dramatic session of the Rome Criminal Court examining the second case on the attempt on the life of the pope. During the confrontation between Mehmet Ali Agca and the witnesses Yalcin Ozbey and Abdullah Catli, revelations which should be of primary importance to this case were made.

Catli said that in his presence Yalcin Ozbey had made a proposition on behalf of the West German Secret Services to Oral Celik, who was in France. They had wanted from Oral Celik and Abdullah Catli to make declarations which should confirm the evidence given by Agca. In exchange they had been promised to receive the sum of 200,000 up to 500,000 dollars, to have their freedom guaranteed and to receive an asylum in a third country. This proposition had been made by a high-ranked representative of the West German secret services named Keissler, whose telephone number had been given to Celik by Ozbey, in case he had decided to accept the proposition. Obviously this representative of the F.R.G.'s services has not acted on his own accord and has had the support of his colleagues from other countries members of NATO. Ozbey had said that the investigating magistrate Ilario Martella had been informed about this proposition, and had been requested to cancel the international warrant of arrest of Oral Celik, in case he and Catli had given their consent to perjure.

Ozbey had been threatened that if he could not manage to contact with Celic, he risked to remain for a long time in prison. Today, before the court Abdullah Catli said exactly this: "They wanted from us to confirm the evidence given by Agca, to perjure and to speak about things which we did not know. We refused."

At this moment Ali Agca intervened, and he said that it had been not only the Bulgarian Secret Services which had been involved but also the American, the West German and others. Agca said that he had spoken only about one side of the truth, but there had been other things as well. He continued to accuse the Bulgarians. After that he said: "Mr Chairman, why don't you interrogate Mr Francesco Pazienza? He also is involved. I am sure." Agca called to the attention his declaration before the court on September 18, in which he accused the U.S.A. and the Vatican, that they had concluded a secret deal for the promotion of the version about the "Bulgarian Connection" in the assassination attempt against the head of the Roman Catholic Church and that they had made propaganda profit out of it.

At this surprising turning point of the trial the presiding judge Severino Santiapichi asked Ozbey to say whether all this that has been stated by Abdullah Catli was true.

"Everything that was said by Abdullah Catli was true but now my future is concerned," said Ozbey.

Santiapichi asked him whether he was afraid of Oral Celic.

"Why do you pretend not to understand me, Mr Chairman. I am afraid of what will happen with me tomorrow, when I go back to the Federal Republic of Germany."

To the question of the presiding judge, whether the things he had said during the three days before the court, referring to the words and Celik and Kadem, had been true, the witnesses Ozbey answered:

"I don't intend to speak before I had left the F.R.G. I must be released on September 23, but on September 12 a new arrest warrant has been issued against me and I was told that its abrogation depends on what would happen at the trial in Rome. If I speak before the court now, I must say everything the way it really was, but I am afraid. If they release me, I am ready to come here and say the whole truth before the court."

The prosecutor Marini intervened, evidently enraged by this development of the case. "We cannot extract anything from him. What are these things about some secret services."

Catli: "Everything I have said about the secret services is true." Thus ended this session, which should definitely pose the problem about the future of this trial.

NATO SECRET SERVICES INVOLVED IN ANTONOV TRIAL

AU221907 Sofia BTA in English 1735 GMT 22 Sep 85

["And After the Revelations of Catli?" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Rome, September 22 (BTA spec. corr. Nencho Khanov) -- Abdullah Catli's revelations had a shocking effect in the court room of "Foro Italico."

The revelations by themselves are denunciatory enough in connection with those who try to manipulate the course of the trial, those who are ready to pay half a million dollars only for one confirmation to the slanders of Agca.

The whole world once again can see the underhand dealings of the NATO secret service agencies in connection with the Rome trial on the assassination attempt against the pope. Some circles in the West would also like it if the other revelations, which were made at the beginning of June this year by the ex-boss of the Camora Pandico, could be forgotten. Then he disclosed telling facts as a first hand witness of Agca's "baptism" in the participation in the anti-Bulgarian provocation. The names of prominent Camorists, generals and officers from the Italian Military Secret Services -- members of "Super Sismi", political jobbers like Francesco Pazienza, whose tracks lead to the C.I.A. in the U.S., all of them were mentioned. A number of Italian magazines and newspapers, which could hardly be accused of **ardent** sympathy for the socialist countries had published still other revelations for the mechanism of the international plot called "Bulgarian Connection."

Unfortunately the court and the other competent Italian organs did not pay any attention to them. Even the lawful request of the defence for the interrogation of Pandico was overlooked. But during the summer some people were searching for witnesses all over Europe, so that they would be able to confirm the slander in the autumn.

But with Ozbey and Catli at least, they could not manage it. The first was immediately exposed as a paid perjurer and eavesdropper of the police and the other said interesting things, but...it was about the way the West German secret services had joined the endeavours of their NATO colleagues to strengthen the slanderous version of Agca with the evidence of Celik and Catli. It is hard to believe that it was a self-initiative of the secret services of the F.R.G. Most probably it was simply a campaign in the framework of the coordinated effort of the West secret agencies headed by the C.I.A.

Something else is more important: What will follow after the revelations of Catli? Is it possible everything in Foro Italico to go on as before? It is inadmissible that Sergey Antonov should continue to sit behind the bars of the prison cage in the court room. It is inadmissible that the case against the three innocent Bulgarian citizens, who have nothing to do with the assault in St. Peter's Square, should go on. It is inadmissible that this trial should be used for feeding up of the anti-Soviet, anti-communist and anti-socialist hysteria in the West. As soon as possible the court must say its word in connection with all these issues. A just decision will only be of help to the removing of an obstacle to international understanding to confidence between the East and the West.

TRADE COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

AU192219 Sofia BTA in English 1716 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Sofia, September 19 (BTA) -- A cooperation agreement was signed in Sofia between the Bulgarian Chamber of Trade and Industry and the International Trade Cooperation Committee of China. The two countries will cooperate in the development of the economic, trade and techno-scientific relation, the broadening of the exchange of technologies, the signing of trade agreements and other documents.

Information will be exchanged on the two countries' participation in fairs and exhibitions, on matters concerning the protection of the industrial property, and on industrial models. There will also be an exchange of books, magazines and catalogues.

The document was signed by Mr. Petur Rusev, chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber of Trade and Industry, and Mr. Wang Yaoting chairman of the International Trade Cooperation Committee of the PRC.

During his stay in Bulgaria, the Chinese guest had meetings with Mr. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and with Mr. Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade.

TOURISM COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA

AU211615 Sofia BTA in English 1429 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Sofia, September 21 (BTA) -- Mr. Luchezar Avramov, chairman of the Bulgarian Association for Tourism and Recreation, and Mr. Ion Stanescu, minister of tourism of Romania, signed an agreement today for a further cooperation in the field of tourism for the 1986-1990 period. A protocol for cooperation in the sphere of tourist advertising, propaganda, and information activities between the two countries for the same period, has also been signed.

The leaders of the tourist organizations of both countries gave positive assessment to the implementation of the agreement for the last five year period (1981-1985). They stressed that efforts would continue to be made in the future for broadening and enriching of the tourist contacts between Bulgaria and Romania, and most of all for organized tourism. The trips in both directions will increase by 5 per cent minimum per year. The tourist service will be improved, the routes and programmes will be varied. Special trips will be organized for the citizens of the border area.

The agreement includes cooperation in connection with the service and attraction of tourists from third countries. Different joint advertising campaigns will be carried out for this purpose.

The protocol for the advertising and propaganda activities provides for the exchange of journalists, specialists, film teams, advertising materials, etc. For familiarizing the citizens of the two countries with the conditions for the recreation and rest in the mountain, sea and spa centers in Bulgaria and Romania.

STANISHEV CALLS FOR INTERNATIONAL CP CONFERENCE

AU201417 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1434 GMT 19 Sep 85

["Consultation of Communist and Workers' Parties" -- TANJUG Headline]

[Text] Prague, September 19 (TANJUG) -- The Bulgarian Communist Party has raised the question of calling a broad consultation of communist and workers parties, designating it as an international, not regional or world event.

The Bulgarian party's stand was set out by Central Committee Secretary Dimitur Stanishev in the October issue of the Prague-based PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM magazine which is published by a number of communist and workers' parties. The possibility of holding such a consultation was mentioned earlier.

Stanishev writes that financial corporations in the West are concerting their actions against workers' achievements, that bourgeois parties are intensifying their cooperation in the struggle against democratic forces, and that the most reactionary imperialist quarters are waging a veritable "cursade" against the socialist countries, national liberation movements and the working class. In the circumstances, an international consultation of communist and workers' parties could play an "irreplaceable role," especially now, he says.

Stanishev underlines that the "proven" principles of proletarian internationalism could be the ideological basis for approaching these questions, and urges the holding of a consultation. He concludes by assuring readers that the Bulgarian Communist Party will continue its tireless efforts to this end.

MLADENOV HOLDS TALKS WITH DANISH COUNTERPART

AU201433 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Sep 85 pp. 1, 5

[BTA special correspondent Vecheslav Tunev report: "In the Interests of Peace and Cooperation -- 2d Day of Minister Petur Mladenov's Visit to Denmark"]

[Text] Copenhagen, 18 September (BTA) -- Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who arrived last night on an official visit to the Kingdom of Denmark by invitation from his colleague, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, was received today by Queen Margrethe II.

During the conversations matters of mutual interest were considered. Minister Petur Mladenov conveyed to the Danish queen cordial greetings and good wishes from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for the happiness and prosperity of the Danish people. Margrethe II requested that Mladenov convey her greetings and most cordial good wishes for the health, successful work, and further successes of the Bulgarian people.

Minister Ellemann-Jensen was also present at the conversation in the Amalienborg Palace.

Later, in the Foreign Ministry building, conversations took place between the two ministers.

During a deep analysis of the world situation and, principally, of East-West relations, a unanimous consensus was reached that, at present, international relations have reached a state which causes justifiable alarm.

During the talks, well-known fundamental differences were revealed in the assessments of the reasons that have led to the present tense and dangerous situation for peace. The Bulgarian foreign minister presented well-founded arguments for the viewpoint that the principal cause of the unprecedented arms race, the most dangerous aspects of which are nuclear weapons and the plans for the militarization of space, is the striving of well-known circles in NATO to achieve military-strategic superiority over the USSR and other countries of the socialist community. He emphasized that this aim is unrealistic and unachievable, because the socialist countries are firmly resolved not to permit such superiority. Petur Mladenov stated that, bearing in mind the disastrous consequences of the arms race, the countries of the socialist community suggest sitting down at the negotiating table to discuss and resolve the global problems, and that these talks should be conducted in an honest and businesslike manner, based on the principles of identical security and equality.

The minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria expressed his complete support of the USSR's position at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, and of the unilateral moratorium declared by the Soviet side on all nuclear explosions, as well as of the USSR's proposal submitted to the UN for international cooperation in the peaceful mastering of space under conditions of the non-militarization of space. Petur Mladenov censured the U.S. "star wars" plans and their attempts to involve other Western states in the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI], and stressed that prevention of the militarization of space is a paramount task in the struggle to preserve peace.

The Danish foreign minister, while adhering to the well-known stands of the NATO countries, explained his government's position on these important problems for the international situation, and defended the policy of the United States and the NATO bloc. At the same time, however, he criticized the plans for the militarization of space, stressing that Denmark is joining the "Eureka" project and refuses to take part in the so-called SDI. The Danish foreign minister expressed his support for a constructive dialogue between East and West, and for the early signing of a treaty to ban all nuclear weapons testing. He expressed his concern at the increase in the numbers of medium-range nuclear missiles.

Petur Mladenov and Uffe Ellemann-Jensen expressed their common viewpoint that all states should make their own contributions towards preserving peace, and at the same time noted the special role of the USSR and the United States. In this connection, they welcomed the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Geneva.

The Bulgarian foreign minister dwelled on our country's active work toward realizing Comrade Todor Zhivkov's proposal for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, and Uffe Ellemann-Jensen stressed that the Northern Council would concern itself with creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

The necessity of continuing the detente process was emphasized, an essential part in which had been played by the successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference.

International economic relations were also discussed in detail. It was emphasized that sanctions and discriminatory measures have no future and are harmful to everyone.

P. Mladenov and U. Ellemann-Jensen examined the situation in a number of tense world regions. Their views on the problems of the Middle East, Central America and South Africa were similar or close, and even coincided in certain aspects.

On the subject of bilateral relations, the foreign ministers stated unanimously that, in recent years, they have been developing positively and to mutual advantage, and that opportunities exist for enhancing them further in the future. It was stressed that the official visits -- that of Comrade Todor Zhivkov to Denmark, which he made as the leader of the Bulgarian Government, and that of the Danish prime minister of the time to Bulgaria -- had a particularly positive effect on bilateral relations. The ministers stated that the continuation of the Bulgarian-Danish dialogue at the highest political level is in the interests of the two countries and of their efforts to preserve and strengthen world peace.

Petur Mladenov and Uffe Ellemann-Jensen directed serious attention to economic relations, which they assessed to be good and mutually beneficial. It was stated that a number of unutilized opportunities exist in this field, including progress towards more modern forms of cooperation.

The cultural exchange was also favorably assessed.

Petur Mladenov invited Uffe Ellemann-Jensen to pay an official visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The conversations were held in a constructive spirit and a frank atmosphere. They were attended also by Atanas Chilyashev, the Bulgarian ambassador to Denmark, and by Nana Dalerup, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Danish Embassy in Bulgaria.

Today Minister Petur Mladenov and the people accompanying him toured sights of interest in Copenhagen.

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Today Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Denmark, who is replacing Poul Schluter, the Danish prime minister, during his absence from the country, gave an official dinner in the name of the Danish Government in honor of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The two ministers proposed toasts.

LUANDA CONFERENCE ASSAILS WESTERN IMPERIALISM

AU171455 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Sep 85 p 7

[Dimitur Khadzhenikolov article: "Loyalty to Principles"]

[Text] A conference of nonaligned countries' foreign affairs ministers was held in Luanda, the capital of Angola, from 4 through 9 September 1985. The fact that such an important forum was organized in Luanda represents a great, international recognition of the People's Republic of Angola, and its active position in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism. At a time when the Pretoria regime is intensifying terror against the African population and is doing everything in its power to destabilize the independent neighboring countries, Angola continues to render complete support to the fighters for national liberation and social progress, thus serving as an example of indomitable spirit.

The Luanda conference addressed an appeal for the prompt, total, and unconditional withdrawal of the racist troops from Angolan territory, full and accurate implementation of resolution No 435 issued by the UN Security Council on Namibia. The attempts of the United States and of the Republic of South Africa to link the solution of the Namibian problem with the presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola were once again rejected.

The conference in Luanda showed that it is becoming increasingly difficult to defend ideas such as the so-called "equidistance" of the nonaligned countries from the two worldwide socioeconomic systems, ideas that have long been rejected by history. The inconsistency of such propositions appeared from the fact that on all questions discussed, imperialism was always denounced as the main culprit. Let us take, for example, the problems connected with the prevention of a nuclear disaster and the stopping of the arms race. What kind of "equal responsibility of superpowers" can we talk about when the USSR is submitting an increasing number of specific new, and constructive peace initiatives, while the United States is accelerating the implementation of programs that are increasingly exacerbating the arms race. The nonaligned countries were fully justified in expressing their "concern" about the policy of certain Western states toward the intensification of the arms race, including nuclear rearmament, in the political declaration adopted at the Luanda conference.

Imperialism, precisely, is responsible for the increasing foreign debts of the developing countries, as well as for the lack of progress in establishing a new, international economic order. The American banks' manipulations of interest rates, precisely, are the cause of the loss of billions of dollars for Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The governments of certain Western states, precisely, are those that praise the "free performance of market forces," and impede the adoption of efficient measures for the reorganization of international, economic relations on a democratic basis. This is, precisely why, in the political declaration adopted in Luanda, it is pointed out that the nonaligned countries must do everything in their power in order to eliminate "the predatory exploitation of their human and natural resources by the Western monopolies."

We do not need to waste too many words in order to prove the responsibility of imperialism, which is guilty of maintaining tension in certain areas of the world, such as the Middle East, Central America, or southern Africa.

That is why the intensification of anti-imperialist trends among the nonaligned countries is quite logical. The choice of Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, for the forthcoming summit meeting of the movement is quite logical as well in this context. This decision is not only an expression of the increased political prestige of Africa, but also a recognition of the independent, anti-imperialist foreign policy trend pursued by Zimbabwe and of this country's political leadership.

The Luanda conference confirmed the fact that the Nonaligned Movement is defending the principles for which it has achieved its well-deserved prestige in the struggle for peace and progress throughout the world.

DZHUROV ATTENDS UNIFICATION ANNIVERSARY

AU161858 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] On 16 September in Sofia at a festive meeting the soldiers and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army marked the 100th anniversary of Bulgaria's unification. The meeting was attended by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov; Colonel General Velko Palin, BCP Central Committee Social and National Security head; and Colonel General Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the Bulgarian People's Army.

In his speech Col Gen Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of national defense, stressed that the unification was the deed of the Bulgarian people and resulted from their heroism and selflessness. This was a legitimate continuation of the century-old struggles of our people for national liberation and development of their revolutionary traditions.

BRIEFS

TU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MPR -- Last night the delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council led by Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council and candidate member of the BCP Central Committee, returned to Bulgaria. The delegation had been on an official visit to the DPRK and the Mongolian People's Republic. [MPR] The delegation was met at Sofia airport by Kosta Andreev, secretary of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council. [Text] [Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 7 Sep 85 p 1 AU]

CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH FRG'S GENSCHER AT UN

LD232216 Prague CTK in English 1944 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] New York, Sept 23 (CTK Correspondent) -- The present state and perspectives of the development of Czechoslovak-FRG relations were dealt with here today by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and FRG Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

They also exchanged views on topical problems of the international situation and the stands of their governments on issues which are on the agenda of the current 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Bohuslav Chnoupek is at the head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the U.N. General Assembly session.

HUSAK, HUNGARIAN ENVOY DISCUSS TOPICAL ISSUES

LD231419 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and president of the Republic, has received Bela Kovacs, Hungary's ambassador to Czechoslovakia. He discussed with Bela Kovacs some topical issues of Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation.

SHULTZ SPEAKS AT UN, INSULTS SOCIALIST STATES

LD232214 Prague CTK in English 1938 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] New York, Sept 23 (CTK correspondent) -- George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state who was the first speaker in the general debate at the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly, spoke of the historical chance of the United States and the Soviet (?Union) to reduce the danger of war.

However, at variance with this, he did not indicate in any way that the United States was considering any substantive change in its intransigent attitude concerning the key international issues of the present.

Also today, Shultz tried to claim, contrary to facts, that the United States was only catching up with the Soviet Union in all weapons, especially in first-strike nuclear missiles. Just as President Ronald Reagan at his recent press conference, George Shultz attempted to vehemently defend the extensive U.S. program of dangerous militarization of outer space, the "star wars" project. He even claimed that the goal of the United States is not to gain superiority but to ensure security for both sides.

George Shultz's rhetoric underlined the alleged efforts of the United States to support democracy and freedom in various parts of the world, where the United States is in fact waging aggressive campaigns, and made new insulting references to the Soviet Union, Poland, Kampuchea, Afghanistan and Angola, as well as other countries of the socialist community and with socialist orientation.

He also affirmed the tolerant attitude of the Reagan administration to the apartheid regime in South Africa, and voiced unconditional support for the vassal states in Central America and the Caribbean, while attacking repeatedly the progressive Sandinist regime in Nicaragua.

With regard to the Middle East, George Shultz again expressed full support for the aggressive and militarist ruling circles in Israel, and called for a "settlement" in the region in the manner of the tripartite Camp David accords.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO UPSET PARITY HURT GENEVA TALKS

AU231629 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Sep 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The Fate of the World Is at Stake"]

[Text] The third round of Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons will start today after the summer intermission. The purpose of the talks, opened in March 1985 on the basis of an agreement by the two countries' foreign ministers, is to assess the possibilities of averting the militarization of outer space and limiting the arsenal of nuclear weapons, and to find a specific road toward achieving this.

The feverish armament, which continues through the fault of imperialist circles in the West, confronts mankind with the choice of either halting this dangerous process by energetic efforts, or of permitting armament to hopelessly seize human civilization and threaten its very existence. The USSR is doing everything to rid the world of this danger and has subordinated its policy in the sphere of arms limitation and reduction to this goal. It has adopted several unilateral commitments, which most tellingly document its peace effort: The USSR solemnly declared on UN territory that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons; on 6 August 1985 it stopped all nuclear explosions; and the commitment not to be the first to deploy antisatellite weapons in outer space has been valid for 2 years. These are the USSR's specific contributions to the Geneva negotiations.

The course taken by the United States is the very opposite of this; it indicates that Washington is approaching the Geneva negotiations on a different conceptual platform. It is continuing to deploy intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe; it replied to the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions with yet another nuclear arms test; and recently carried out a test of the ASAT antisatellite weapons system. These are quite obviously differing concepts that have been noted by the international public.

The Geneva talks have two rounds behind them, and are now about to enter the third round. It could seem that the two preceding rounds provided sufficient time for the participating sides to explain their approaches to the issues under discussion, to submit specific proposals, and to set a businesslike and practical dialogue in motion. The object and goal of the talks was set in advance, and is most clearly: to discuss "a set of issues concerning space and nuclear weapons" with the aim of "working out effective agreements, oriented toward averting feverish armament in space and halting it on earth, toward limiting and reducing the strength of nuclear weapons, and toward consolidating strategic stability." All the issues that will be discussed at the round table must be assessed and resolved comprehensively, in their mutual interlinkage. In spite of this, the entire matter has not progressed.

Thus, the task is to avert feverish armament in space and halt it on earth. In setting off toward this goal, what can be more natural than to immediately halt all actions that could contradict it? If a train sets into motion in the right direction, one cannot go back. The Soviet proposals are aimed at going forward; but the American side is constantly looking for "reasons" to evade such measures. For instance, it claimed that the declaration of a moratorium would forever ensure nuclear supremacy for the USSR. The absurd and conflicting nature of these claims is obvious.

It is well known, for instance, that there is parity in strategic arms between the USSR and the United States. The West has acknowledged this fact; it is also mentioned in the UN resolutions; and even the report submitted by the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the U.S. Congress states that an approximate nuclear parity exists between the two countries. However, the American side is denying what the authoritative agencies in Washington declare.

As regards outer space, here it is even more obvious that the claim made by the American side, namely that the USSR wants to ensure its "supermax" by proclaiming the moratorium, is groundless. Unlike the United States, the USSR is not engaged in any work aimed at creating offensive space weapons. The USSR is adhering to its commitment, undertaken 2 years ago, not to be the first to deploy antisatellite weapons in space. How can one speak about "maintaining Soviet supremacy" if the proposed moratoriums represent measures on the path toward ensuring the equality and equal security of both sides?

To this very day Washington is refusing to come to an agreement on averting feverish armament in space, demanding rather that the sides concerned plan feverish armament in the sphere of offensive space means and thus achieve "a more stable correlation of offensive and defensive forces." However, objective reality says that strategic stability can be ensured only by totally banning offensive space weapons, and that this ban should be accompanied by strict limitations and a substantial reduction in the strength of nuclear arms.

The test of the ASAT antisatellite weapon which the United States carried out last week was anything but a favorable sign prior to the third round of Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva. Washington justifies this action by claiming that the United States is merely "catching up" with the USSR's edge in antisatellite weapons. Larry Speakes, press secretary of the White House, even declared this in public. However, there are still people in the United States who regard deceit in international relations as unsuitable. Paul Warnke, formerly head of the American delegation to the disarmament negotiations, immediately contradicted Speakes: "The Soviets have no antisatellite defense system." But this should not justify President Reagan in warding off the critics of space armament by the most simplistic argument that the "star wars" concept cannot be unrealistic if the USSR so frequently mentions it. Ronald Reagan is still a captive of the bold notion that one can talk to the USSR from a position of strength. It is in this spirit, too, that he is "preparing" for the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva in November. The test of the ASAT antisatellite weapon was meant to demonstrate the American edge in space armament.

Obviously, the White House has failed to grasp correctly the interview given by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to the American TIME magazine. In Geneva, Mikhail Gorbachev will be prepared to conduct a specific and businesslike talk. The peoples on all continents expect the summit meeting to help on all continents expect the summit meeting to help consolidate peace and peaceful life. However, the other side is preparing for Geneva -- for Soviet-American negotiations, or else for the summit meeting -- from positions of superciliousness; it wants to dictate concessions by the USSR in order to achieve an "agreement." This is an absolutely unrealistic course, and for this reason it cannot be accepted. The Geneva talks can be conducted only on the basis of equality and equal security.

The Soviet delegation to Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva will be unable to accept the American valuation of the "star wars" program. The so-called Strategic Defense Initiative will not ensure invulnerability with regard to a nuclear attack, and will not lead to the liquidation of nuclear arms. And this is not merely an opinion held by the USSR alone. American scientists and experts also maintain that this is an unrealizable fantasy, a dream.

The entire "star wars" program, as well as its research part, are merely a new and even more dangerous phase of feverish armament, a phase that will only lead to a deterioration in Soviet-American relations and in the general international situation. If the American delegation's approach does not change, and if no agreement on averting armament in outer space is reached, then an agreement on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons will not be possible, either; and the Geneva talks, as Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev said, will become senseless.

Washington should not forget that the other side will not be dozing. It should reflect about the kind of consequences that realization of the "star wars" program could have. In the interview mentioned above, Comrade Gorbachev said: "Obviously somebody in the United States got the idea that a possibility has emerged to overtake us, to push the USSR to the wall. But this is an illusion. This did not succeed in the past, and it will not succeed this time, either. We will find an answer, and a quite adequate answer at that. But then all the talks will have been buried, and I do not know when it would be possible to return to them. Perhaps such a prospect suits the military-industrial complex; but we do not intend to participate in this, on any account whatsoever."

One must not forget that in Geneva issues will be discussed on which literally the fate of the world depends. It is impermissible to turn them into the object of a political game, and to strive to subordinate them to egotistical and greedy plans. The peoples' interests demand something different -- they demand joint measures for halting feverish armament, for radically reducing the strength of nuclear arms, and for averting the militarization of space so that it will not become a sphere of military rivalry.

The USSR is both willing and prepared to negotiate about these measures. However, in order to reach an agreement it is necessary that the American side basically reassess its stand and harmonize it with the goals and tasks set for the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. The further prospects of these talks will depend on this.

The United States cannot succeed in achieving its intentions, in achieving strategic supremacy over the socialist countries and dictating its will to them. The USSR and its allies will not permit this. The problems facing mankind today cannot be resolved by feverish armament. This must be realized by all those who are basing their policy on armament, while holding the most responsible positions in the American Government. The Geneva negotiations must be viewed with the utmost seriousness and responsibility, bearing in mind not only oneself and the interests of one's own state, but also the vital interests of all nations.

TRADE UNION DOCUMENT VIEWS PRECONGRESS TASKS

AU191122 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Sep 85 pp 1-2

["(JJ)"]-signed report: "The Trade Unions To Make a Creative Contribution To Preparing the CPCZ Congress"]

[Excerpts] Prague -- The 2-day 12th plenary session of the Central Trade Union Council (URO) continued on 13 September with a discussion on the report on tasks for the trade unions following from the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session. A document was adopted after the discussion -- "The Main Tasks of Basic Organizations and Agencies of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (RTUM) in the Period up to the 17th CPCZ Congress" -- and so was the URO declaration on the USSR's peace declarations.

Center of Gravity in Basic Organizations

The adopted document -- "The Main Tasks of Basic Organizations and Agencies of the RTUM in the Period up to the 17th CPCZ Congress" -- orients the RTUM toward increasing its activity and consistently implementing its mission in ensuring the goals formulated by the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session. The entire content of the document reflects the conviction that in this activity the center of gravity lies in the basic organizations and directly in their basic link, the trade union sectors.

Apart from emphasizing the trade unionists' topical tasks in developing the economic function and other areas of trade union activity, following from the need to fulfill the goals of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and prepare the Eight 5-Year Plan, the document formulates the trade unions' specific tasks connected with their direct participation in the preparation of the CPCZ congress and also the preparation and course of elections to the body of representatives.

The first part of the document formulates the requirement to enhance trade union participation in the realization of CPCZ policy and further development of the society's political system. Specifically, this means winning over the working people for the realization of the conclusions adopted by the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session and 12th URO plenary session. The aim is to consistently eliminate the shortcomings that are still preventing the working people from participating on a broader basis in the management of production and the administration of social affairs. This requires us to improve the quality of cooperation with the managements of plants, organizations, and institutions, and to review the fulfillment of conclusions adopted during the joint negotiations of RTUM plan committees and economic management in 1985.

Development of trade unionists' work and political activity and the organization of the adoption of pledges in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ is also a decisive task.

Likewise, it is set down how the trade unions are to participate in the realization and evaluation of the existing National Front election programs and in the elaboration of new ones. Evaluating the work of deputies and members of the commissions of national committees proposed by the RTUM at meetings of RTUM members and preparing new proposals are important tasks.

In directing the working people's initiative it is necessary to proceed from the analyses of results yielded by the semiannual public check on fulfillment of the plan, collective contracts, and socialist pledges. Extraordinary attention is required in order to cut down the costs of materials in production and fulfill the plan for adjusted value added. It is also necessary to agree with the economic management on a joint course of action for ensuring the adoption and fulfillment of tasks for 1986 and the entire Eighth 5-Year Plan. It is no less important to direct the initiative toward adopting a counterplan, breaking it down for individual working places, and discussing it with the working people.

Support for the Prague Initiative

In cooperation with the economic management, the Socialist Youth Union, and the Czechoslovak Research and Development Association (CSVTS), it is imperative to establish conditions for implementing the initiative of plants in Prague, which is aimed at achieving the more rapid introduction of the results of research and development in practice.

The contribution to the realization of our program for enhancing the economic effectiveness of the wages system and other measures for enhancing the merit principle is also determined.

Likewise, emphasis is placed on the importance of evaluating the collective contract for 1985, and of drawing appropriate conclusions in instances when some of its stipulations are not fulfilled. Preparation of the collective contract for next year is also emphasized. The duty to ensure that the working people participate in establishing conditions for regular production in the winter period is also recalled.

The part of the document that instructs us to contribute more efficiently to satisfying the working people's needs and interests is just as important. The requirement to take an active part in preparing the 5-year plan for social development, in interlinkage with the economic plans, is a prominent one. Issues connected with improving the cultural standards of labor and the working environment, and reducing the negative impact of the labor process on employees' health, are also coming to the fore. For this purpose the results of checks on how social equipment in workplaces adheres to the norm will be applied.

The fulfillment of conclusions drawn from the public inspections of work health and safety and the fulfillment of tasks following from the analyses of incapacity for work and from regulations also presuppose consistent control. The enterprises' recreational facilities should be more efficiently used, also by merging with other organizations. During the spring vacation every suitable recreational facility of an enterprise must be reserved for the ROH pioneer camps.

The passage of the document that deals with efficient mass political and educational work calls for economic propaganda and agitation to be oriented toward speeding up the process of intensifying the national economy under the specific conditions of basic RTUM organization. Members' meetings, production conferences, and other forms of political-educational influence are to be used for intensifying the struggle against violations of the principles of socialist legality, morale, and discipline, against laggardness and parasitism.

The document also stresses the role of RTUM plant committees in training young people professionally and politically to carry out their jobs, and in developing the participation of children and young people in scientific and technological development.

Care for Shop Stewards

The part of the document devoted to the need to enhance the standards of political-organizational work in basic RTUM organizations calls, among other things, for an evaluation of the activity of trade union sectors and the system that the plant and work-shop committees have for working shop stewards. The members meetings are to be informed by the end of January about the results of the review of how the working people's suggestions and remarks have been dealt with.

How the RTUM's role in the struggle for peace and disarmament and for socialist and proletarian internationalism and solidarity with the working people throughout the world is to be strengthened is also specified. The mission of higher trade union agencies is defined, and the granting of regular assistance to basic RTUM organizations simultaneously emphasized.

All basic trade union organizations will complement their plans of activity for this year with tasks for the period up to the 17th party congress.

On Behalf of Millions of Trade Union Members

A declaration on the USSR's peace initiatives has also been unanimously adopted. On behalf of the 7.5 million RTUM members, it highly appraises the USSR's systematic peace effort and its new initiative -- the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions -- proclaimed by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

The CSSR working people, the declaration also states, are contributing to the struggle to preserve peace by their everyday assiduous work and by the development of initiative in all spheres of life. This is also unambiguously documented by hundreds of resolutions adopted at the meetings in honor of 1 September -- the Day of Trade Union Actions for Peace.

In the period when the whole world is looking forward with great hope and interest to the approaching Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva, the URO, together with all RTUM members, decisively says "yes" to the USSR's peace initiatives and "no" to the gambling policy of ruling U.S. circles and their allies, the declaration emphasizes.

CEMA 'INDIVIDUALISM' IN THIRD WORLD AID DEPLORED

AU131426 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Sep 85 p 6

[Boris Latta commentary in the "Economic Topic" column: "A Lastingly Topical Demand"]

[Excerpts] In the activities of the CEMA member-countries, a permanent place is held by cooperation with the developing countries. CEMA's trade and economic contacts with these states are characterized by the effort of the socialist countries to aid the speediest possible growth of the most important national economy branches of the developing countries, placing the main emphasis on building industrial facilities, on cooperation in agriculture, and on increasing trade.

The CEMA member-countries are granting invaluable assistance to Mozambique. Primarily Soviet, Bulgarian, and Romanian experts are carrying out systematic geological research of the individual areas of the country. Their activity is of decisive economic, but also political significance for Mozambique.

Socialist Ethiopia is another country which has for a long time had economic contacts with CEMA. Currently the CEMA member-countries are building in this country almost 40 industrial facilities, and 30 other facilities have already started operations. On the basis of an agreement with the CSSR, Ethiopia is receiving various machinery and equipment; the USSR is participating in construction of the Malka Wakana hydropower station and of a life-giving irrigation system; and the GDR is helping develop agriculture and reconstruct the Ethiopian harbors.

In the countries of the Arabian Peninsula, more than 2,000 important national economic facilities have been built with the technical assistance of the CEMA member-countries. Another 1,000 facilities are currently either under construction or in the blueprint stage.

In Al-Hajar, Iraq, a metallurgical combine has been built with the technical assistance of the USSR and GDR. Bulgarian construction enterprises are participating in construction of the preparation plant for lead and zinc ores near the Maroc borders; its capacity will be 100,000 tons of ore annually. Important deliveries of engineering products from the countries of the socialist community are being delivered to Algeria, Egypt, Syria, and Jordan today, or have been delivered in the past.

CEMA has similar economic and trade contacts with the countries of Latin America. From this multitude let us mention, for instance, the construction of textile plants in Nicaragua with the aid of the USSR and CSSR, or the construction of a plant for isolating materials in Mexico. Hydropower stations in Argentina, Peru, and Brazil, and deliveries of Soviet power-generating facilities to Columbia are merely a few items on the long list of mutual, bilaterally-advantageous economic relations.

Despite the results achieved, it must be said that unused possibilities continue to exist for expanding mutually advantageous cooperation of the CEMA countries on so-called third markets. This fully applies particularly to cooperation with the developing countries. Individual socialist countries still continue their "individualism," which is harmful not only to this or that CEMA member-country, but also to the community as a whole. The merging of the socialist states' efforts in this field would, in fact, logically lead to a reduction of costs and to an increase of efficiency in their assistance to developing countries and at the same time it would make it possible to expand the spectrum of mutual relations. The demand for increased mutual cooperation within the framework of CEMA's foreign economic contacts also resounded at the Moscow summit economic conference of CEMA member-countries last June. This demand is still topical.

CZECH SR TRADE MINISTRIES VIEWS FOOD SUPPLY

LD231352 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Officials of the Czech SR's Ministry of Trade informed journalists in Prague today on the present situation in the domestic market. They evaluated the supplies of foodstuffs in positive terms. No serious shortcomings in satisfying domestic demand were observed in this sphere. Certain varieties of goods, however, were not represented in sufficient quantity among those goods on sale. This relates, in particular, to pork, raw lard, and fast food meat products. Processed and blue cheese, and bacteria-based milk products also joined the ranks of those varieties of foods the quantity of which have not yet satisfied market demand.

Harsh frosty weather at the beginning of the year has considerably damaged fruit crops, particularly peaches and apricots. The domestic shortage of these fruits has not been supplemented by increased imports. With regard to an only average apple crop, it is calculated that as much as 30,000 tons of apples will be imported.

PACEM IN TERRIS SUPPORTS BLOC'S PEACE VENTURES

AU201538 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Sep 85 p 2

[CTK report: "Support of Actions to Strengthen Peace; Federal Presidium of Pacem in Terris Convened"]

[Text] Prague -- The 2-day session of the Federal Presidium of the CSSR Pacem in Terris association of Catholic clergy was concluded 18 September in Prague. Chaired by Prelate Frantisek Vymetal, doctor of theology and professor, the session evaluated the association's successful activity since the third national congress in connection with the celebrations of the 1100th anniversary of Methodius' death and the 40th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army, as well as in connection with the negotiations of the Sixth All-Christian Peace Assembly.

In discussing other peace activities, the session stressed that, in a period when the imperialist circles are constantly raising the aggressive arms potential, the Catholic clergy welcomes the USSR's peace proposals, which point the way toward the gradual liquidation of this potential in the interest of successfully protecting mankind against the catastrophe of a nuclear war.

The statement on the association's position, which was adopted, states:

"The whole world recalls that this year marks 40 years since the end of the most terrible war in history.

The wounds caused and left by it took a long time to heal, and some of them have remained open to this very day. The USSR has borne the heaviest burden and sacrifices resulting from the war. After the war ended, the USSR strove to permanently remove the danger of war. All this time it has submitted peace offers again and again, and also undertaken independent actions for strengthening peace. In this it was followed by the other socialist countries, too.

"Today the call for peace resounds throughout the world; the peace initiatives of the USSR's top representative, Mikhail Gorbachev, are received with joy and hope. They are also close to us, priests in the Pacem in Terris Association, and we fully back them. We reject the endeavors of the American Administration, and particularly its attempts to militarize space. Such behavior brings war nearer. Together with other people who long for peace, we place the hope that peace will be strengthened in the meeting of top USSR and U.S. representatives that will take place in the very near future. The CSSR and GDR representatives' letter to the FRG Government, containing the proposal to establish a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe, is yet another welcome step toward reducing tension and toward greater security also on our western borders. We are convinced that the realization of such a treaty between the above-mentioned countries, which can also be joined by other countries, will be a contribution to the preservation of life, this sacred and greatest natural gift."

BRIEFS

HRUSKOVIC RECEIVES CPSU DELEGATION -- Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava today a study delegation of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Leonid Bobikin, first deputy head of department of light and consumer industry. He briefed the guests on the results, achieved in Slovakia in the past period in consumer industry. As he said, 90 percent of the overall volume of exports of the socialist countries goes to the USSR, as far as this sphere is concerned. The Soviet delegation showed interest, above all, in experiences of party work in consumer industry and internal trade. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 19 Sep 85 LD]

CONSTRUCTION WORK ABROAD -- CSSR construction workers have built more than 800 km of highways in Libya; a superhighway in Iraq; and bridges in Egypt, Cuba, and Laos. Together with Soviet partners, they worked on construction of the Friendship crude oil pipeline, the Soyuz gas pipeline, and the Adria crude oil pipeline. They built hydroprojects in Kuwait within the framework of the comprehensive program of water supplies in the country. Currently they are working on the irrigation and drainage system and highway construction in Iraq. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Sep 85 p 5 AU]

JAPANESE SOCIALIST DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT

Welcomed by Axen

LD212117 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1625 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Berlin, 21 Sep (ADN) -- A delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party headed by Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee, arrived at the Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport today at the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee. The delegation was warmly welcomed by Hermann Axen, Politburo member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, and Otto Reinhold, rector of the Academy of Social Sciences of the SED Central Committee. Yuzuru Murakami, Japan's ambassador to the GDR, was also present.

Tours Berlin

LD222217 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1715 GMT 22 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Berlin, 22 Sep (ADN) -- The delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party led by Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee, which has been the GDR since Saturday, looked around Berlin and Potsdam on Sunday. They were accompanied by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary.

In the course of the roughly 3-hour tour around the GDR capital, the Japanese guests familiarized themselves with modernized inner-city buildings, new residential areas, and historic cultural centers restored to their former glory, such as the theater in the Platz der Akademie.

Ishibashi Meets Honecker

LD230840 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0822 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 23 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has received Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party Central Executive Committee this morning for a talk. Additional members of the GDR party and state leadership and members of the Japanese delegation were present at the meeting held in the SED Central Committee SED at Marx-Engels-Platz in Berlin.

Honecker Toast

LD231922 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1344 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 23 Sep (ADN) -- The toast given Monday in Berlin by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at the luncheon in honor of Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party, has the following text:

It is a great pleasure for me once again to welcome to the GDR the representative delegation of the leadership of the Japanese Socialist Party. We see in their visit a renewed expression of the fact that the friendly relations between the SED and the Japanese Socialist Party have good traditions and are developing on stable foundations.

Since the establishment of official party relations 16 years ago, varied contacts and exchanges of views and experience have developed positively.

We note with satisfaction that our two parties have made an important contribution to the deepening of friendship between the peoples of the GDR and Japan and to organizing useful relations between the two states in a spirit of peaceful coexistence. The GDR continues to ascribe great importance to the expansion of cooperation with Japan in the economic, political, cultural, and scientific-technological spheres. I ask you to take this message home with you.

In our talk today it was once again shown that the SED and the Japanese Socialist Party hold views that concur or are very close on the vital questions of our time. Our respect goes to the important involvement of the Japanese Socialists in the protection of peace, disarmament, and detente, and to their resolute support for the prevention of a nuclear inferno.

Recently humanity commemorated the 40th anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. During my state visit to Japan in 1981 I had the opportunity to convince myself personally of the terrible after-effects that the use of the first nuclear means of mass annihilation by the United States has had to this day. This suffering must not be repeated anywhere on earth.

A nuclear world war would mean the self-annihilation of humanity. There would be neither victors nor vanquished in such a war. We consider reaching agreement that the prevention of a nuclear inferno is the most pressing issue of our time to be most important.

The arms race must be stopped and a change toward disarmament and detente must be accomplished. It is our firm conviction that a recovery in international development can be brought about by intensified efforts by all forces that are honest about their desire for peace. The USSR and the states of the socialist community have made numerous constructive, realistic proposals and have made unilateral preliminary efforts for this.

The GDR supports fully and completely the recent initiatives by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They are geared to making progress possible in the Geneva negotiations on the whole complex of space and nuclear weapons and to reaching concrete results in the interests of peace and detente at the forthcoming summit meeting with the President of the United States. The USSR's unilateral moratorium on all nuclear weapons tests and its declared renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons are proof of a sincere peace policy. As far as the United States is concerned, we must, note regrettably, that words and deeds are far apart on the issue of peace.

The United States is still sticking to its project to create offensive space weapons, a project that is intended to bring the United States military-strategic superiority over the USSR. Today, preventing the militarization of space is the key question in ending the arms race and achieving progress in the limitation and reduction of the nuclear arms arsenals in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

Adherence to the Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] project, the testing of new antisatellite weapons, the production of new offensive missile systems and, simultaneously, the rejection of Soviet proposals by the United States alarm the peoples. Anyone who seriously desires arms limitation and disarmament must free himself from the quest to achieve military superiority. The decisive precondition for the protection of peace lies in guaranteeing the military-strategic balance at an ever lower level of weapons.

We have recently been following very attentively how governments, parties, and influential political forces on different continents are reacting to U.S. attempts to involve other states in the dangerous "star wars" plans.

It is only too understandable that responsible politicians and business circles point to the dangers to peace emanating from the SDI and that they have come out against the militarization of space.

Japan has proved, moreover, that the path to top technological achievements does not start from an inflated arms budget. Speaking for the GDR I can state in all seriousness that we are in favor of cooperation in the spheres of science and technology and have much to offer here. The Soviet proposal to the United Nations on cooperation in the peaceful use of space has our full support.

We feel increasing concern about the hotbeds of conflict in Central America, in southern Africa, and in the Middle East, which tension has resulted from the attempts by imperialist circles to halt by means of force, military intervention, and blackmail the striving of the peoples for national independence, self-determination, and social liberation. We resolutely condemn the U.S. undeclared war against free Nicaragua and demand freedom and democratic rights for the majority of the people of South Africa. The inhuman system of apartheid must finally disappear.

The supreme state doctrine of the socialist GDR was, is, and remains the safeguarding of peace. We are doing everything in our power to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil, but only peace. On the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, the GDR is contributing to a revival of detente. We hold firm to our constructive policy toward the FRG. Involvement in the U.S. course of confrontation and arms build-up by the government in Bonn and Bonn's cooperation with Washington's "star wars" plans can only have negative results.

In the last few days, in talks with the chairman of the SPD, Willy Brandt, I have noted full agreement about the fact that the GDR and FRG, given a corresponding desire on the part of their responsible politicians, can make an active contribution to detente and disarmament. The joint proposal of the SED and SPD on creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe, which has met with a noteworthy positive international response, bears eloquent witness to this.

We would like to assure you, dear Japanese friends and comrades, that the SED and GDR are persisting in their efforts for a broad coalition of common sense and realism against the danger of a nuclear holocaust, for the peaceful settlement of all conflicts, for relations of peaceful coexistence. In this we attach great significance to the cooperation with socialist and social democratic parties in the struggle for peace.

As you have been able to see for yourselves in the course of your visit to the GDR so far, our socialist German state is developing stably and dynamically. The working people are preparing for the 11th SED Congress with great achievements for the strengthening of socialism. Many things of which we only dreamed 40 years ago in the face of the ruins caused by the war have now been realized: social security and a sense of safety, a high degree of education for all citizens, secure jobs, a growing material and cultural standard of living, true freedom, and real socialist democracy. We are certain that with the creative powers of the working class and of all working people we will resolve even the most complicated tasks in further developing an advanced socialist society. For this we need peace, peace, and more peace.

The traditions that link the peoples of our two countries are diverse. We have a high regard for the great achievements that your people have accomplished in the field of peaceful work. Let us do together everything possible so that our future may be free from the threat of a nuclear holocaust, free from war and destruction.

Ishibashi Toast

LD232104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1416 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 23 Sep (ADN) -- The text of the speech by Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party, at the luncheon is as follows:

I welcome you on behalf of the Japanese Socialist Party. Above all I would like to express our warm thanks to the comrades of the SED and to Comrade Erich Honecker personally for the invitation and the grand reception accorded our delegation.

The SED and the people of the GDR have rebuilt their country from the ruins left by fascism and are bringing socialist progress forward with high economic growth rates and a high rate of social development. I would like to express our great respect for the successful progress of the GDR.

Our delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party was in the USSR prior to its visit to your country. We held open-minded talks with representatives of the CPSU, beginning with the general secretary, Comrade Gorbachev, which it was possible to bring to a very successful conclusion.

I am convinced that the talks with your party can be evaluated as equally successful.

As we have already discussed, the international situation is at an extremely dangerous stage. In short, the arms race continues unabated and the threat of the destruction of mankind by a nuclear catastrophe grows from day to day. In the Asia-Pacific region where we live the arms race is being intensified and tension is rising. In this situation it is definitely necessary for all our strength to be directed toward maintaining peace.

This year is the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II. For Japan this is also the 40th anniversary of the dropping on Japan of the world's first atomic bomb. The Japanese Socialist Party, from its basic position of unarmed neutrality, has been waging an unswerving struggle since the end of the war against war, against the arms buildup, and against any military blocks.

To mark the 40th anniversary of the end of the war and of the dropping of the atomic bomb we have reaffirmed our determination to step up the fight for disarmament, detente, and the preservation of world peace.

We hope that the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva and the top-level talks between the USSR and United States in November will lead to success in the implementation of disarmament. We also urge the United States to halt the so-called SDI which is intended to take the arms race into space.

We rate very highly the fact that your party always makes a great contribution to the improvement of relations between the two German states, for the lessening of international tensions, and for world peace.

The Japanese Socialist Party is prepared to deepen further the future cooperative relations with the SED for the promotion of international detente and disarmament and in the struggle for the preservation of peace.

We are convinced that the friendly relations between the Japanese Socialist Party and the SED, which had developed already before the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, have made an important contribution to the establishment of state relations between Japan and the GDR. We want to continue to work for the steady development of contacts between the two states.

We hope that our visit to the GDR has also contributed to the strengthening of friendship between the two parties and peoples.

HONECKER DISCUSSES TRADE WITH KRUPP CHAIRMAN

LD232239 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1920 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 23 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, met with Dr. H.C. Berthold Beitz, chairman of the board of directors of Fried Krupp GmbH, in Berlin on Monday. The exchange of views focused on the further development of trade and economic relations between the GDR and FRG.

The partners in the talk agreed that in view of the present international situation it is more important than ever to exhaust all possibilities for the protection of peace, to banish the danger of a nuclear war, and to initiate a change toward disarmament and detente. Continuation of the dialogue between leading politicians and businessmen from the GDR and FRG is a concrete contribution to this.

Dealing with trade and economic relations between the GDR and the FRG, they assessed the level attained as very satisfactory for both sides. Erich Honecker emphasized the continuity and balance attained in reciprocal deliveries and purchases and stressed the GDR's interest in further expanding trade with the FRG on the basis of the existing arrangements and long-term agreements, which last until 1990.

The lively activity in negotiations between the GDR's combines and foreign trade enterprises and FRG companies at the Leipzig autumn fair showed that there are diverse starting points and concrete preconditions for this. Berthold Beitz expressed the view that trade and business circles in the FRG are interested in an expansion of economic relations with the GDR.

The dynamism and stability of trade between the two German states has considerable significance for numerous companies in his country, both renowned groups and specialized small and medium-sized companies. There is no doubt that economic relations between the FRG and GDR will prove themselves to be capable of withstanding crises in the future too. The determination of both sides to intensify this trade further and to dismantle existing obstacles emphatically confirms this view.

As far as Fried Krupp GmbH's business relations with the GDR are concerned, a welcome development is becoming apparent here as well. Presently, negotiations on a series of interesting subjects are being conducted where Krupp sees opportunities. There is great hope for involvement in projects that the GDR intends to fulfill in the period of the new long-term plan.

Dr Guenter Mittag, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, Politburo member, and SED Central Committee secretary, took part in the talk. Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade; and Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG, were present.

FISCHER MEETS DIPLOMATS AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Meets General Assembly Head

LD211028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2206 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] UNO/New York, 20 Sep (ADN) -- Friday evening at the UN headquarters in New York, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer met the president of the 40th UN General Assembly, the Spanish diplomat Jaime de Pinies. Oskar Fischer congratulated Jaime de Pinies on his election and affirmed the willingness of the GDR to support the president of the UN General Assembly in his responsible work. The GDR foreign minister stressed that he sees the main task of the UN and the anniversary General Assembly as being to make all efforts for the preservation of peace. President De Pinies shared this view and stated that it is above all a question of preserving life on earth. Peace, the president stressed, is the most important thing. He also sees his contribution to fulfilling the most important task of the General Assembly in this sense.

Meets Afghan, Canadian, Iraqi

LD232241 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2048 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] UNO/New York, 23 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer met with several of his counterparts on the sidelines of the 40th UN General Assembly on Monday. There was a friendly exchange of views with Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost on the organization of GDR-Afghan bilateral relations. The minister also discussed issues that are before this year's General Assembly.

Foreign Minister Dost gave detailed information on his country's efforts to drive back the counterrevolutionary gangs. He emphasized that the Afghan revolution is advancing successfully and thanked the GDR for its constant solidarity and support. Oskar Fischer congratulated Shah Mohammad Dost on Afghanistan's successes in consolidating her revolutionary achievements and affirmed the GDR's determination to stand in solidarity in the future too at the side of the Afghan people in the fight for their peaceful and independent socialist development.

During a meeting with Canadian Foreign Secretary Joe Clark, both ministers paid tribute to the diplomatic relations that have existed between the two states for 10 years. Encouraging contacts have developed during these 10 years. The hope for a further expansion of relations was expressed. On the international situation, both sides agreed that it is possible with reason and goodwill to stop the arms race and not to carry it into space. Bilateral issues were also discussed during the exchange of views.

During a meeting between Foreign Minister Fischer and his Iraqi counterpart Tariq 'Aziz, it was noted that good possibilities exist for the further development of bilateral relations.

MUECKENBERGER VISITS AUSTRIA, MEETS LAWMAKERS

Meets SPOE's Wille

LD202159 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1723 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Vienna, 20 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, member of the GDR People's Chamber Presidium and chairman of the SED group in the People's Chamber, arrived in Vienna today on a visit to the Republic of Austria.

He is taking up the invitation of Sepp Wille, chairman of the Austrian Socialist Party [SPOE] Club and leader of the SPOE group in the Austrian National Council, the first chamber of Parliament. Erich Mueckenberger was warmly welcomed at Vienna airport by Sepp Wille and by Dr Horst Gruner, ambassador of the GDR to Austria. Wille visited the GDR last year at the invitation of the SED group.

All the opportunities for international cooperation should be used in the interest of peace and detente. This was noted during a dinner which Sepp Wille, chairman of the SPOE Club, gave in Vienna today for Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, member of the GDR People's Chamber and chairman of the SED group. The meeting of delegations at the parliamentary level proved very useful for both sides, Wille said. Joint campaigns, going beyond differing social conditions, in the economic and cultural areas are very important and necessary for the development of life in peace, especially today.

Erich Mueckenberger assessed the meetings of deputies of the two parliaments as advantageous for further good-neighborly cooperation. Both countries demonstrate in exemplary fashion peaceful coexistence as a normal form of cooperation of states with different systems. The open exchange of views and ideas is welcomed also by the SED group of the People's Chamber since it aims at continuing the policy of detente and at consolidating the good relations between the GDR and Austria.

Meets National Council Head

LD232149 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1757 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Vienna, 23 Sep (ADN) -- In Vienna today, Anton Benya, president of the Austrian National Council, the SED Politburo member Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Presidium of the GDR People's Chamber and SED floor leader, stresses the usefulness of parliamentary contacts for deepening relations between their countries, for the good of the peoples, and in the interests of peace. In the discussion, which was conducted with great openness, they stressed that 40 years of peaceful development in Europe would be unthinkable without talking to each other. Both sides have advantages from relations between Austria and the GDR, which are developing strongly.

Earlier, Erich Mueckenberger had a frank exchange of views with Club Chairman Sepp Wille, SPOE floor leader in the Austrian National Council, and with MPs from the SPOE group. Despite different ideologies and social systems, both sides stressed that one must strive through dialogue for a policy that promotes detente. Erich Mueckenberger informed the SPOE MPs about the SED/SPD joint initiative on the formation of a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe.

It was stressed by the SPOE MPs that relations with the GDR are highly valued in Austria. The disarmament initiative made with the SPD corresponds to the striving to ensure that a war must never again emanate from German soil. In this discussion on disarmament issues, the SPOE MPs pointed to the session of the Socialist International to be convened in Vienna in October, which will deal with disarmament problems.

PAPANDREOU LOOKING FORWARD TO TALKS WITH HONECKER

AU201546 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Sep 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Athens (ADN) -- On 18 September, Greece's Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu expressed vivid interest in continuation of the political exchange of opinions with Erich Honecker on his coming official visit.

During a talk with GDR Ambassador Horst Brie, he returned the cordial greetings of the SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council. Andreas Papandreou expressed the conviction that the new meetings will contribute to the further development of relations in all fields. The talks will also make an important contribution to the struggle against the escalation of the arms race.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES SRV MILITARY DELEGATION

LD232122 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1942 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 23 Sep (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR national defense minister, received an SRV military delegation on Monday for an opening visit. The delegation is headed by Army General Van Tien Dung, Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Vietnam's national defense minister.

Army Gen Van Tien Dung honored the GDR defense minister with the Ho Chi Minh order for his contribution to the consolidation of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the parties, peoples, and armies of the two countries. He also bestowed the Military Order of Merit on other generals of the GDR National People's Army.

LAO DEPUTY PREMIER MEETS STOPH, SCHUERER

LD231815 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1647 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 23 Sep (ADN) -- Cooperation between the GDR and Laos, which is advantageous for both sides, will continuously be further organized. GDR Premier Willi Stoph and Lao Deputy Premier Sali Vongkhamkao asserted this during a talk on Monday. They paid tribute to the level of bilateral relations, which has constantly deepened since the beginning of the eighties.

In the course of the discussion, which was conducted in full agreement, the need to counter the policy of confrontation and arms build-up and further consolidate the international positions of socialism in the struggle for world peace were stressed in view of the continuing exacerbation of the international situation by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, especially the United States. The partners in the talk emphasized that the USSR's constructive proposals point the way for this.

On the same day, Sali Vongkhamkao, who is also chairman of the State Planning Commission, conducted an exchange of views with Gerhard Schuerer, GDR deputy premier, chairman of the State Planning Commission, and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. Here, the partners in the talk agreed in noting that favourable prospects for the expansion of bilateral economic relations have resulted from the coordination of national economic plans for the 1986 to 1990 period. They stated that the GDR will continue to deliver machinery and equipment to the Southeast Asian country. In return, Laos will export tropical agriculture and forestry products to the GDR.

The Lao politician is heading a delegation from his country to the seventh session of the GDR-Laos Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

POSITIVE TRADE BALANCE WITH SOVIETS REPORTED

LD230328 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 22 Sep 85

[Text] For the first time after a long time the balance of the Hungarian-Soviet trade is positive for Hungary. According to data published now containing information up to the end of August, Hungarian exports have exceeded by more than 30 million rubles the imports from the USSR. The 1985 exchange of goods agreement envisages 4 to 5 billion rubles worth of Hungarian exports and during the first 8 months of the year Hungarian enterprises have fulfilled more than 63 percent of this. This ratio is about 5 percent more favorable than figures in the comparable periods of the last 4 years. It is also a welcome fact that the quality of Hungarian goods delivered this year has received less complaint than in the past.

SHEVARDNADZE'S HELSINKI PERFORMANCE PRAISED

LD231105 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Budapest, September 23 (MTI) -- Monday's NEPSZABADSAG carries a half page portrait of Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet minister of foreign affairs. After a briefing on his career it concludes "as early as three weeks following his appointment [word indistinct] prove his abilities before his colleagues from Europe and North America at the meeting in Helsinki. He presented the consistent foreign policy of his country, even through his personal charisma. His elegance, and informal stance were accompanied by a thoroughness, and expertise that were most impressing to his partners in negotiation (...) A leading political figure is qualified principally not by what he says but by what he does. Based on the work he has done up till now Shevardnadze was found worthy of holding one of the most significant Soviet Government positions. As was proved in his first open test, Helsinki, the trust was not undeserved."

LOSONCZI RECEIVES NIKONOV-LED USSR DELEGATION

LD232242 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, received the Soviet parliamentary delegation led by Viktor Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities commission on the agro-industrial complex, which arrived in our country today. Prior to this meeting the Soviet delegation and the negotiating team of the Hungarian parliament, led by Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, informed each other of the economic and political situation in the two countries and the tasks ahead. They gave an account of the activities of the two legislative bodies and exchanged opinions on international issues.

MAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTS ON NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

AU181442 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 14 Sep 85 p 2

[Article by editor S. Molnar: "The Nonaligned Members in Luanda -- North-South, East-West?"]

[Text] It is noteworthy that no entirely new elements, but rather points with a different emphasis are found in the decisions accepted by the eighth foreign minister's conference of the nonaligned countries.

The conference lasted 1 day longer than planned and the West seemed to be preparing to rejoice because this extension was understood to indicate the lack of incentive to agree. However, it later became clear: There were 75 speakers, more than expected, and in order to reach a unified approach, every opposing view had to be presented.

In the Angolan capital high-level delegations from 101 countries were present at the jubilee summit. The decision was reached that next year; the 50th jubilee conference will be held in Zimbabwe to commemorate the quarter-century anniversary of the formation of this group, as declared by 25 heads of states, including Tito, Nasser, Nehru, and Sukarno. In 1961 the members decided to coordinate their activities to end the cold war, prevent a "hot", nuclear war, and make the more or less bi-polar world into one of three points. Although this latter aim was not successfully attained, it cannot be considered a total failure. It is very significant that non-aligned countries are found today on two-thirds of our earth, and that half of mankind lives within their frontiers.

The *genius loci*, the spirit of the situation dictated that greater scope be given in Luanda to the most important problems of the developing countries, and within this the African ones, but especially the southern African countries. In anticipation of this issue, the representatives of the European nonaligned (and neutral) countries have already separately discussed on Brioni Island questions on strengthening confidence with special emphasis on the issues to be discussed at the Budapest cultural forum.

Among the decisions accepted in the Angolan capital, which were published at the beginning of the week, the "Final Political Document" differs only slightly from the document accepted in 1983 in Delhi: The document supports the stand for peace and disarmament and is against nuclear armament and war, because detente is not just an East-West or European question, nor is the international economic crisis and its effects merely an issue of North versus South. For that matter, this is quite an absurd view that makes Australia a country of the North, while Japan is said to belong to the West.

Today it is an accepted fact that one of the reasons for the world economy's recession in the seventies was the intensified arms race accompanying the cooling in detente. East-West detente, or even cooperation, is an instrument or even a condition for solving the so-called North-South, or rather the wealthy-poor, developed-under-developed problem.

Referring to the hotbeds of tension in the Middle East and Central America, and to the international situation, much criticism was voiced against the political line of the United States, sometimes without mentioning any names. No agreement could be reached about the 5-year long Iraq-Iran war, hence Angola was asked to draft a proposal (in other words: to mediate).

The key point of the "Economic Final Document" is to create at last a new (just) economic world order, and the document's formulation had been worked on by several working committees. One of the committees' topics dealt with indebtedness and it was suggested that this be used as a weapon against creditors who are making tremendous profits, but no unanimity was reached on this issue. However, it is evident that there is a political reason for this "debt-bomb" that is just about to explode: the arms production surplus of the industrial countries and the arming of certain nonaligned countries or their buying weapons on credit.

Several people are ridiculing these demands for a New International Economic Order, including Paul Streeten, university lecturer in Boston. He writes: "It is not new; all aspects of it are old issues and are unrealizable. This demand is not international because its aim is to decrease dependence and detach the periphery of the world economy from the center, in other words, it is asking for separation and not so much for internationalization. It is not economic, but basically political: On the one hand, it is asking for more power to a certain extent, and, on the other, it advocates splitting political power. Finally, it is not introducing a new order since it is striving to basically eradicate a more or less calcified form and institutionalized system and its basic characteristic is confrontation or dislodging. Instead of trying to find answers to the unrealizable nature of the demand, the developed capitalist countries should concentrate their brainpower on working out acceptable and realizable counterproposals."

According to Professor Tamas Szentes, the original formulation for a New International Economic Order program is a failure, and needs to be modified. It is not enough to demand a new distribution of revenues. The international division of labor needs to be reshaped.

The word interdependence used to describe the mutual dependence of the developed and underdeveloped countries is an international economic catchword. This interdependence is predicated not on their joint interests and mutual advantages, but on the opposite. Because there is not now, nor will there be, any possibility of returning to the previous isolation; the new program for the New International Economic Order must be worked out by taking into account the new requirements. This was also demanded last week in Luanda.

The "Luanda declaration" that condemns the South African regime and its bloody terror demonstrated again that economics cannot be separated from politics: It demanded obligatory economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime, because this regime could now be forced to its knees as a result of the economic crisis in the country, and equal rights for the black population could be obtained without bloodshed. According to the proposal of Luanda, an international conference should be held on the independence of Namibia.

Angola itself was already improved by the mere fact that it could host the nonaligned conference. The country's friends, the front countries and the socialist states gave a lot of assistance in providing luxurious conditions for the work and living accommodations of the participating leading politicians and the unprecedented number of representatives of the international press. It was a success.

Choosing Luanda is at the same time proof of the front countries' appreciation for the coordinated activities and the consistent opposition to the Republic of South Africa. This concept will be carried forward by having Zimbabwe's capital, Harare, host the jubilee summit, and the office of chairman will be held for the next 3 years by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

According to observers, the opinions of the foreign ministers in Luanda differed only on how they should formulate a unanimous opinion in blaming the imperialist political line pursued by the United States and its allies. The unity of the nonaligned countries was strengthened, though they could not make a significant step toward approaching the two major goals: disarmament and a New International Economic Order.

They constitute the majority in the United Nations, but their differing views have several times prevented them from taking a unanimous stand in the international organization. Their role is, however, significant and can be even more so. The nonaligned countries can assist our world in solving international problems and in easing critical situations. They could help mankind survive.

EXPLOSION SHAKES HUNGARIAN BANK IN VIENNA

LD240826 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] An explosion has shaken the center of the Austrian capital. The explosion occurred at the Hungarian Bank on Kaerntner Strasse. The detonation damaged the office of the Central Exchange and Credit Bank and neighboring buildings and shops. Eleven people were injured, one of them seriously. There are no Hungarians among the injured.

VARKONYI'S ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK REPORTED

LD210724 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, has arrived in New York. He heads the Hungarian delegation taking part in the 40th session of the UN General Assembly.

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO LAOS TO CONTINUE

LD200823 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Hungary will continue to help Laos in the development of its economy. This was confirmed by the Budapest session of the Joint Scientific-Technological Cooperation Committee. The talks were led by the two deputy premiers, Lajos Czinege and Sali Vongkhamsoo. They agreed among other things that Hungarian enterprises will also participate in the modernization of Laos' transportation network and they agreed to create small enterprises whose products Hungary will also purchase.

MSZMP'S SZABO LEAVES FOR POLISH CELEBRATIONS

LD212047 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Istvan Szabo, chairman of the Agricultural Cooperatives National Council, has left for Warsaw. The MSZMP Politburo member has been invited by the PZPR to the celebrations of the 90th anniversary of the peasant movement in Poland.

SZUROS DEPARTS ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO NORWAY

LD221905 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 22 Sep 85

[Text] Budapest, September 22 (MTI) -- On Sunday Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian National Assembly, left for an official visit to Norway on the invitation of the Norwegian Government.

PRESIDIUM VIEWS MARKET, NIK INSPECTION RESULTS

LD232133 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] The Government Presidium has been in session. It examined a monthly report on the level of supplies to the market. Owing to a continued high rate of growth in personal incomes, which exceeds the plan assumptions, the process of balancing the market has been retarded. Delays in supply of certain industrial goods have also contributed to this. However, the level of supply of foodstuffs to the market has improved. In the light-industry products group, the manufacture and supply of goods covered by government tenders is going well.

Next, the Government Presidium examined a report on the implementation of post-inspection recommendations issued by the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK] following its 1984-85 inspections at the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs. The inspections concerned, among other things, the use of remuneration systems for improving work effects at enterprises, the functioning of the system of reaction to public complaints, and the correct fulfillment of the budget. In implementing the post-inspection recommendations, the minister of labor, wages, and social affairs has reduced the number of granted reductions in the Vocational Incentive Fund rates; increased the supervision over the process of implementing enterprise wage systems at enterprises; and, furthermore, begun work on systematic solutions in the field of wages, which are to stimulate enterprises to increase labor productivity and make rational use of factors of production.

In another point on the agenda, the Government Presidium examined a report on the implementation in 1984 of the comprehensive program of improving forestry management until 1990 and the Government Presidium decisions on eliminating natural-disaster effects in forests and improving the condition and sanitation of forests, and proper management of timber.

POLITBURO CONSIDERS UN SESSION, ELECTIONS

AU231009 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Sep 85 p 1

[Excerpts] PAP -- On 17 September, the PZPR Politburo acquainted itself with the course of the social consultations, which forms the first phase of the PPR Sejm election campaign. The role of party members and cells in organizing and running these meetings was praised.

The Politburo heard a report on the preparations for the participation of our country's delegation in the 40th jubilee session of the UN General Assembly and the results of social consultations on the contents of General W. Jaruzelski's speech there. The Politburo expressed the conviction that the approaching session will permit the United Nations to better realize the lofty goals and principles contained in the UN Charter.

The Politburo discussed the preparations for the PZPR Central Committee Plenum, which will be devoted to complex problems of national education. It was regarded as essential to better adapt the system of young people's education to the present and future tasks of the national economy and culture, taking into account the needs of individual milieus and regions of the country. It was stressed that the paths of educational change must fit the main trends in the scientific-technological revolution, the country's social development, and the sociopolitical tasks of socialist construction.

Young people in school, their teachers, and their parents are experiencing difficulties in education, which are enhanced by the population growth, it was said. Restricted economic possibilities mean that a rapid and radical improvement in the situation is not possible: Progress will be made gradually. Hence, a distribution of possessed resources according to needs and the implementation of the social initiative to hold a national pledge for the aid of schools are assuming even greater importance.

The Politburo acquainted itself with a report on a draft law on improving the conditions and broadening the possibilities of young people's energetic participation in the country's sociopolitical, economic, and cultural life.

The draft, worked out by the socialist youth unions, envisages the creation of legal conditions to encourage greater youth energy in social and economic life and satisfy young people's needs in these spheres. It also envisages a broadening of the powers of youth organizations.

The Politburo approved the decision of the socialist youth unions to submit the draft for broad social consultation.

PPR SUPPORTS UN STUDY'S CONCLUSIONS ON ARMAMENTS

AU231013 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Sep 85 p 7

[Text] PAP, New York -- A report by the UN secretary general has appeared containing the replies of 22 member-governments to a recent study into conventional armaments. This report, stemming from one of the resolutions of last year's General Assembly session, will be a subject of discussion at the 40th session under the topic "Universal and Total Disarmament."

The PPR Government's reply supports the opinion of experts from 23 countries who prepared the above-mentioned study during the period July 1982 to June 1984, this opinion being that "future disarmament talks must be held on a basis of equality and equal security, without harm to any party whatsoever."

The Polish reply recalls that the primary goals, assumptions, and principles of the disarmament process are contained in the final document of the UN General Assembly special disarmament session. Today the problem is how to translate these general principles into the language of practical political life. The secretary general's study, says the Polish reply, points out the urgent need to curb armaments, especially in the regions of their greatest concentration. The great powers in particular should undertake this action.

The PPR Government document stresses that the military-political situation in Europe, especially in central Europe, has been a subject of concern for our country's authorities for many years. We have voiced certain proposals connected with denuclearizing the region, as well as with reducing and restricting armed forces and conventional armaments. For 12 years Poland has been taking an active part in the Vienna talks. Together with other Warsaw Pact states -- the CSSR, GDR, and USSR -- Poland has made a series of viable proposals in the spirit of compromise. The purpose of these is to reduce the military potential in this sensitive part of the world and lead to permanent solutions of a military-political nature, which could make a significant contribution to European security. The socialist states, concludes the PPR Government's reply, are awaiting the West's reply to their recent proposals.

DIZDAREVIC MEETS COUNTERPARTS AT UN HEADQUARTERS

LD240851 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0553 GMT 24 Sep 85

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, Sept 24 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic met at the United Nations headquarters yesterday with Foreign Ministers Kurshid Khan [name and title as received] of India, Shahul Hameed of Sri Lanka and Yusuf al-Alawi 'Abdallah of Oman. During the ensuing talks, the recent non-aligned ministerial conference in Luanda was assessed as very positive. In this context, the officials discussed the promotion of the activity of the non-aligned within the U.N. It was noted that considerable possibilities exist for this, since many of the topics discussed in Luanda will be on the agenda of this year's U.N. General Assembly session.

Dizdarevic also met with foreign ministers Peter Barry of Ireland and Petur Mladenov of Bulgaria and with them discussed the activity of the U.N. and bilateral topics. The Yugoslav foreign secretary yesterday met also with Afghan Foreign Minister Mohammad Dost.

'GROWING RESISTANCE' TO USSR PERSONNEL CHANGES

LD221201 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1047 GMT 22 Sep 85

[By Aleksander Novacic]

[Text] Moscow, September 22 (TANJUG) -- The personnel changes underway in the Soviet Union, no doubt the most sweeping in the past few decades, are meeting with a growing resistance on the part of those who want nothing changed. Opportunism and indecision truly pose a major impediment to the newly adopted course, but the resistance to it actually has far deeper roots.

It is obvious that the cadres stepping down for various reasons, or compelled to do so, which is especially the case in the state administration, ministries, and various non-economic associations, are putting up a latent resistance to the new course.

The resistance cannot, however, simply be explained with the dissatisfaction of the outgoing cadres. The strongest resistance could be due to inertia and the habits created by the system over the years, about which the Soviet press, itself, has been writing.

The Soviet Government newspaper IZVESTIYA, for example, has pointed out the advantages of the elimination of some "rings" in the state-administration chain, those which burden production. These are various administrations and ministries which, according to leading Soviet officials, have "put fetters on the economy."

Regardless of the changes, economic enterprises remain overwhelmed by "an avalanche of documents" -- instructions, bans, orders, and decisions. One economic enterprise last year alone received from its ministry 1,849 circulars, and 12,000 telegrams spelling out to the last detail what the enterprise was to do and how to go about it. At the same time, the enterprise itself, forwarded 43,000 different documents to the ministry.

The kolkhozes, for example, must each quarter report to Moscow the exact number of healthy and ailing bulls, or fill out questionnaires whose items have included even a question about "the daily growth of cucumbers."

The above illustrations show that the announced changes and calls for rational and effective operations encounter not only difficulties but also absurdities.

BELGRADE LC VIEWS MULTIPLE-CANDIDATE ISSUE

AU230740 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Sep 85 p 6

[Radomil Klajic report]

[Excerpts] Experience so far, especially the economic crisis of the recent years, shows that the LC itself, as a leading, organized ideopolitical force in directing society, is experiencing a crisis. It does not have the necessary strength to move from the struggle with current problems to revolutionary action -- with the help of the right criteria -- as it used to do during past decades. That is why we have to take these elections as an opportunity to make up that missed step and proceed forward more resolutely.

Those assessments were made by Milovan Popovic, secretary of the Belgrade City LC Committee Presidium, at the session this forum held yesterday to discuss the tasks of the Belgrade LC in the forthcoming elections.

The several-hour debate that followed the introductory report and in which 14 city committee members took part, unanimously supported orientations from the general party debate that the right cadres should be sought in actual practice, through democratic procedure, because it is there that they are created and grow.

Who Is Bothered by Several Candidates

In socialism the monopoly in cadre policy is a decisive monopoly. It is through that monopoly that one acquires factual power and authority both over social policy and the method of managing social and economic operations and social capital, and over people. It is then, a definite way and method of favoring mediocrities and sycophants. It is also an inevitable road to the degradation of democracy and responsibility. Therefore, it is likely that not a small number of members of the professional political structure see danger for their position in the implementation of the principle of several candidates, because they know that they would not be able to withstand an open, democratic competition, a competition in professional and moral-political aspect, Slobodan Vucetic said.

At its session yesterday, the city committee elected by secret vote Milorad Unkovic a member of the Presidium. Unkovic was born in 1945 and has a PhD in economics. Of 53 members present, 52 voted for and 1 against. At the same time, Zoran Todorovic, born 1959 and secretary of the university LC committee, was elected a member of the city committee with 50 votes for and 2 against. At the session of the city committee presidium Todorovic was the elected executive secretary.